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News and Magazine Articles: Historic Trails Research 1993-2014

**Compiled by
Steve F. Russell**

Abstract - This document contains newspaper and magazine articles about the trail research conducted by Steve F. Russell, Ph.D., PE, during almost 28 years of research on the historic trails and wagon roads of the western United States. The majority of articles cover his research on the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.

Historic Trails Research
Ames, Iowa
2015



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INDIAN TRAIL PROGRAM IS TUESDAY AT SPALDING PARK

Monday, August 09, 1993

SPALDING "The Buffalo Trail," a presentation by trails expert and researcher Steve Russell of Iowa State University, will be given Tuesday at the Nez Perce National Historical Park Museum at Spalding.

Russell, who has been locating and mapping historic and prehistoric trails across the Bitterroot Mountains since 1984, will begin his presentation on the Northern Nez Perce Trail at 7 p.m.

Refreshments will be served at 6:30 p.m., and the public is welcome to attend.

Earth First! sponsors public forum at Moscow

MOSCOW Environmentalists associated with Earth First! have scheduled a press conference and public forum at Friendship Square in downtown Moscow on Tuesday.

Organizers say the forum will begin at 11 a.m. and speakers will address the impact of the Cove-Mallard timber sale on the Nez Perce National Forest.

Members of Earth First! have been camped near Dixie in the area of the timber sale much of the summer. Several have been arrested on charges stemming from protests to the sale.

LEWISTON MORNING TRIBUNE

505 C STREET • P.O. BOX 957 • LEWISTON, IDAHO 83501 • (208) 743-9411 • FAX (208) 746-1185

Oct. 26, 1995

Steve F. Russell, Associate Professor
Department of Electrical Engineering
333 Coover Hall
Ames, Iowa 50011

Dear Steve:

Thanks for taking the time last week to talk about your efforts on the Nez Perce Trail. I enjoyed having the chance to finally learn more about your project. I think our readers will enjoy it as well.

Thanks again for allowing us to use the photo.

I've enclosed the photo and a couple of copies of the Outdoors section with the story. I hope you like it.

Sincerely,



Bill Loftus

OUTDOORS

Historic trail brings him back home

By Bill Loftus
of the Tribune

Steve Russell grew up in Montana but spent his childhood summers visiting his grandfather, who ran the Lochsa Lodge just west of Lolo Pass in Idaho.

It wasn't until Russell, who now teaches electrical engineering at Iowa State University at Ames, ran across a reference to the Lewis and Clark Expedition that he learned how close to history he'd come.

He simply wanted to learn more about the Corps of Discovery when he tracked down Ruben Goldthwaite's edition of the party's journals.

"When I folded out the maps, I realized I was looking at topography I already knew," Russell said during a visit to Lewiston last week for the Nez Perce National Historic Trail Symposium.

"I had an incredible sense of excitement."

Russell's enthusiasm for tracing and preserving the Nez Perces' ancient trail over the Bitterrocks convinced members of the Nez Perce Historic Trail Foundation to elect him president as the gathering ended.

In recalling his childhood, Russell said it seems strange the Lewis and Clark Expedition was never mentioned by his grandfather, who was interested in local history.

Russell's roots run deep in the region. His great-grandfather and grandfather moved to northeastern Washington near Bead Lake and Usk at the turn of the century.

His grandfather moved south to build a sawmill at Musselshell Meadows in the 1930s. Then during the '40s and '50s he ran the Lochsa Lodge, a rustic retreat of log cabins tucked under the western crest of the Bitterroot Divide by Lolo Pass.

Russell spent summers there until his early teens in the late '50s.

Now his fascination with the trail's history dominates his summer vacations. Since 1986,

he's spent 10 days or more along the Lolo Motorway between Weippe and Powell tracing the routes of various historic trails.

His first goal was to track down the location of the Bird-Truax Trail, the route originally blazed in 1866 for a planned Virginia City-Lewiston wagon road.

The wagon road took a different route than the Nez Perce Trail, often clinging to the sides of hills to provide a gentler grade for wagons. The Nez Perce Trail followed the ridgelines, even if the route meant more ups and downs.

Russell likes to spend time along the trail alone. "It gives me the chance to do nothing but look and think about the trail."

The search is "a combination of a detective story and the rush of discovery. The feeling you get when you walk sections of trail that others have walked for several hundred years is incredible."

After his first brush with the trail's history, Russell says, "I just went wild with all of this stuff."

He studied the journals kept by various members of the Lewis and Clark expedition as it went west in 1805 and returned in 1806.

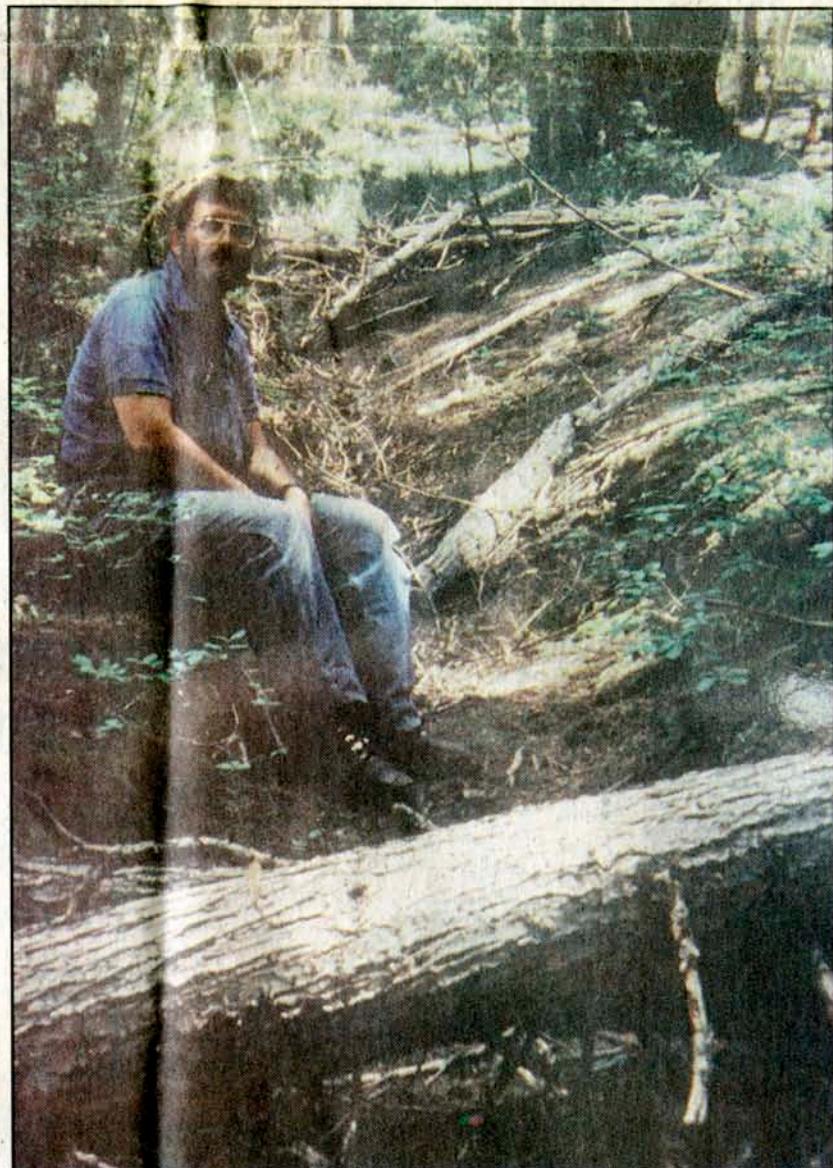
He also studied reports from those who blazed the Virginia City to Lewiston wagon road.

He dug out the 1866 report of Union Pacific Railroad surveyor G.B. Nicholson, who traversed the Nez Perce route with tribal member Ta-Tu-Tash as his guide.

The Lewis and Clark journals were crude at best, reflections of the Corps of Discovery's rigorous crossing and the technology available.

Nicholson, a civil engineer, had his bearings better fixed. Russell used his own mathematical skills developed as an electrical engineer to align Nicholson's route with current

See **Historic**, Page 4C



Steve Russell photo

Nez Perce Trail tracker Steve Russell takes a break alongside a deeply rutted section of the ancient trail. Russell, an Iowa State University electrical engineering professor, renewed his family ties to north central Idaho with the search he began in 1986 for the route of the original trail.

FACULTY & STAFF

Associate professor to continue exploring trails

by TRACY DEUTMEYER

Daily Staff Writer

He is the modern day version of Lewis and Clark.

And 11 years after his first expedition, Professor Steve Russell said he wants to continue exploring Nez Perce Indian trails.

Russell, associate professor of electrical and computer engineering, said he travels on many trails in western Montana and northern Idaho that explorers Lewis and Clark once traveled on. Russell hikes every summer for two months.

"This past summer I traveled over land that was the best of the best. It was called the Hungry Crick segment, and the name preserved itself from when Lewis and Clark named it," he said.

"About six years ago, I went on a trail ride on a path that had not been traveled since the war of the white man and the Nez Perce Indians in 1877."

Russell is the national president for the Nez Perce National Historical Trail Foundation. He also interacts with National Forest Service.

Russell said he began to explore

because he has always had a fascination and talent for discovery.

"I love to hike and I love to do it by myself. Every once and while, somebody twists my arm so they can go with me," Russell said.

"I took my daughter up on a hill in this part of the land and we could see over 70 miles with no lights," Russell said.

He said there are significant stretches of land that have not been touched by modern development.

"I can hike for almost a week without seeing another person," Russell said.



Echoes of a Bitter Crossing

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Echoes of a Bitter Crossing



A Production of Idaho Public Television

They were fearless and self-reliant. The first Americans to cross the Rockies... to travel off the edge of the map.

The journey of Lewis and Clark through present-day Idaho was both difficult and memorable. The Corps of Discovery crossed Lemhi Pass on foot, August 12, 1805, and left present-day Idaho via dugout canoe in October. During those two months the Expedition's hopes for an easy Northwest Passage were dashed; they met two Indian tribes – the Shoshonis and the Nez Perce; and their trek through the Bitterroot Mountains nearly defeated the Expedition.

Two hundred years later, Idaho Public Television's Emmy Award-winning program explores those pivotal months of the Lewis & Clark Expedition, with a modern-day group of explorers.

Two versions are now available. Both the hour-long version, "Echoes of a Bitter Crossing: Lewis & Clark in Idaho," and the half-hour version, OUTDOOR IDAHO: Lewis & Clark in Idaho can be purchased by calling, toll free, 1-877-224-7200.

SITE CREDITS

Site Developer -- Robert Pyle & Stephanie Dickey

Additional Web Updates -- Kevin Rank

Site Content Producer -- Bruce Reichert

Site Graphic Designer -- Stephanie Dickey

Additional Writers -- Susan Stacy & Lori Joyce

"Lewis & Clark in Idaho" is a production of Idaho Public Television



An Engineer Tracks the Trail

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Lewis and Clark Across the Mountains

An Engineer Tracks the Trail

Dedicated to the many hardy souls who have travelled the Lolo Trail

**Steve F. Russell
Iowa State University**

Acknowledgements

The author wishes to thank the many people and organizations that have influenced this work.

Clearwater National Forest
Lolo National Forest
U.S. Forest Service - Region 1
National Archives
National Park Service
Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee
Nez Perce National Historic Trail Foundation

"What is history but a fable agreed upon..."

Napoleon I 1769-1821

"One cannot explore the earth's surface from an observatory, nor by mathematics, nor by the power of logic; it must be done physically..."

Gustavus Cheyney Doan 1840 - 1892

Duane Annis	Diane Miles
Julia A. Davis	Jamie Pinkham
Gus Denton	Karl Roenke
Don Denton	Judy Space
Steve Elkinton	Bob Spencer
Win Green	Fred Trevey
Alta Guzman	Chris Webb
George Harbaugh	Leroy West
Darla Williams	Brenda White
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Tim Lewis	
David Miles	Karen Wilson

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Bruce Reichert
Deanna Riebe
Rebecca F. Russell

Dan Gard
Tom Geouge
Linnea Keating
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Sam Wormley

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Lewis and Clark Across the Mountains

An Engineer Tracks the Trail

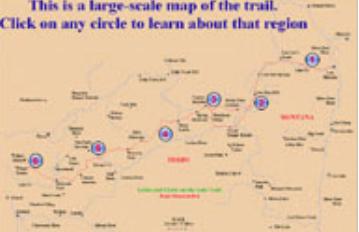
This site is the work of [Steve Russell](#), a retired Electrical Engineering professor at Iowa State University, who grew up in the Bitterroots, and who is the co-author of *Across the Snowy Ranges: The Lewis and Clark Expedition in Idaho and Western Montana...*





Introduction

This is a large-scale map of the trail. Click on any circle to learn about that region.



Lolo Trail Map

Join the Corps of Discovery as they traverse the Lolo Trail in 1805

- Travel back in time 200 years.
- View the difficult mountain ranges as the explorers saw them.
- Map their actual path across the Bitter Root Mountains.
- See the actual trail traveled by the expedition.
- Visit some of their campsites.
- Experience their desperation to get through the mountains.

Read the introduction by clicking on the scroll to the left or immediately begin the journey by clicking on the map.



[Read about Historic Preservation](#)

[Touring the Route of Lewis and Clark](#)

Credits

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The Forest Steward

January/February 1998

Published by The National Arbor Day Foundation in cooperation with the National Association of State Foresters and the USDA Forest Service

To exist as a nation, to prosper as a state, and to live as a people, we must have trees.

— Theodore Roosevelt



Bill Berrigan

This self-portrait that demonstrates 'shovel logging' in action won first place in the 1997 photo contest sponsored by the Inland Empire Section of the Society of American Foresters. While few forest stewards would welcome this kind of extra labor in a do-it-yourself logging operation, it does serve as a good reminder that cutting low on the stump is usually worth the effort.

There's Gold In Them Thar Stumps

Bill Berrigan of Colville, Washington, isn't digging for gold, but cutting low on the stump can add value to your woodland in more ways than one. Berrigan is demonstrating the extreme, called 'shovel logging.' It is a 'must' when you harvest in deep snow, and while it is a good way to keep warm, digging a 4- to 5-foot hole and escape route is really not much.

Such is to so that are no board easily poter wood reason

slightly higher to avoid the basal flare of roots.

In hardwood stands, stumps can sometimes be used as a potential method of stand regeneration. Species that sprout well include oaks, basswood, birches and maples. To encourage stump sprouting (called coppicing), plan to harvest in late fall or winter when food reserves in the roots are at

as possible, two or three years (if the lly). Coppicing to growing future wood, or small ducts. For an trees for e page 8 of



Cheryl Richter

Steve -
Thank you
for your
help on this -

8

How To . . .

Get Started in GPS

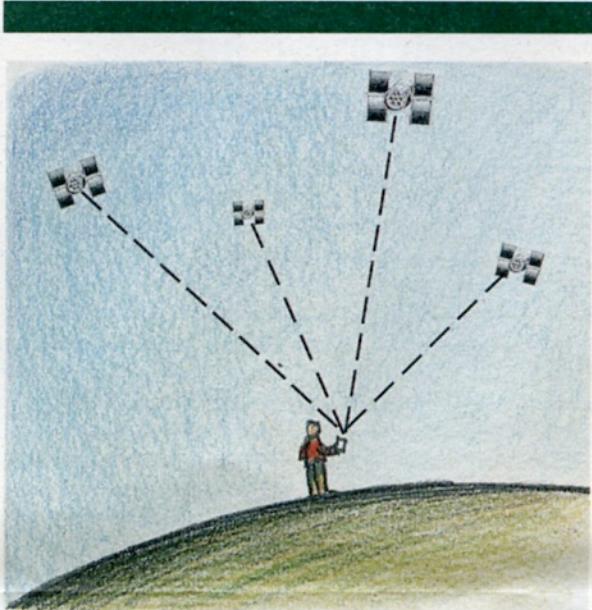
Twenty years and 12 billion dollars ago, the U.S. military services began launching a network ("constellation") of satellites to provide troops, ships, planes and missiles with a reliable, all-weather navigational tool that has pinpoint accuracy. Today, this modern miracle – called the Global Positioning System (GPS) – is available for use by everyone. It already tracks delivery trucks, guides emergency vehicles, and helps airliners avoid mid-air collisions. Someday it will be part of our phone directories (to let you find the nearest pizza parlor) and it will be as much a part of passenger cars as stereos and air conditioning. It is also becoming a very handy tool in the woods.

Possible Uses

- Where am I? How did I get here? How do I get back? (You can keep from getting lost, or find your way back to the general area of a specific tree, downed deer, etc.)
- Calculate acreage of a stand of trees or timber sale by obtaining locations around the perimeter of the area.
- Collect data in plots such as in a timber cruise.
- Locate and map sale boundaries, trails, and roads.

Limitations

- Deep valleys or coves may prevent alignment with four satellites.
- Dense, broad-leaf vegetation, especially when wet, can block or degrade signals.
- Receivers range from \$200 to \$40,000 depending on whether you can settle for accuracy of 50 feet or 1/8 inch ("survey grade").



How Does GPS Work?

A hand-held GPS receiver detects signals from satellites of known positions. When at least four satellites are over your sky, the receiver calculates your location and notes it on the screen of your unit. You can get a reading at a starting point (such as where you enter

the woods) and at any point along your travel route. Most receivers will show your direction of travel and distance, making it easy to retrace your steps or relocate the same places later. Depending on the receiver, you can also collect and store data at any site along your route (in GPS jargon: "positions are tagged with attributes"). This information can later be downloaded into a personal computer as a summary or placed on a map. In some cases, you can even take a topo map to the field in a laptop computer, connect it to the GPS receiver, and have your location show up on the map on the computer screen. For professionals or real gadgeteers, attachments ("external sensors") are available to directly record data such as light intensity or soil pH.

Differential GPS Increases Accuracy

There are many sources of error that creep into the satellite signal and affect accuracy. A way to correct for the errors is to introduce a second receiver at a known point. Since both it and the satellite positions are known, a computer can continuously determine differences between the calculated and actual signal and relay a correction factor to your hand-held receiver. This is called Differential GPS.

You can purchase GPS receivers that come "differential ready" like some TVs come cable-ready. The correction factors are then obtained through some paging services or a differential service. Price of the service depends on accuracy required. For example, Differential Correction, Inc. (800/446-0015) sends the factor via cooperating stereo FM radio stations. Prices range from \$75/year for "10 meter service" (accuracy) to \$600/year for "one meter service."



Steve Russell, a professor of electrical engineering at Iowa State University, spends part of each summer as head of Pioneer Trail Research. Steve locates historic trails and other sites, then uses his GPS receiver to pinpoint and record coordinates of their locations for later mapping.

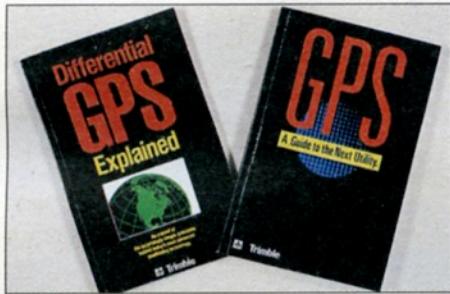
Steve R. Fazio

Where to Get Information

GPS receivers are now on sale locally at many sport shops and in electronic departments of variety stores. More sophisticated models are available through forestry and engineering supply catalogs such as Forestry Suppliers (800/647-5368) or Ben Meadows Company (800/241-6401). For a copy of the June 1996 issue of *Journal of Forestry* that featured "A Review of the Marketplace - Choosing Technology," contact the Society of American Foresters at 301/897-8720.

Free Booklets

Here are two booklets by Jeff Hurn that do an outstanding job of explaining the basics of GPS.



- *GPS: A Guide to the Next Utility*
- *Differential GPS Explained*

They are available free by writing to:

Geoline
11922 E. Sprague Ave.
Spokane, WA 99206
(509/891-0711)

Web Sites

Check the many pages that show up with a search of "Global Positioning Systems." Some good ones to start with include:

www.geoline.com
www.dgps.com
www.trimble.com/gps
www.cnde.iastate.edu/gps.html/

Some Owners Not Using Best Management Practices

A study in Kentucky is showing that some owners of small, private forests still have a long way to go in using forestry practices that are best for the environment and the future of their own timber stands.

Dr. Jeffrey Stringer of the University of Kentucky is completing a survey of 100 randomly selected harvesting sites. His objective was to determine BMP (best management practice) use and to assess their effectiveness. Preliminary results show that 58 percent of the sites either did not require BMPs, had effective BMPs implemented, or had partially effective BMPs. However, 34 percent of the sites did not have BMPs implemented, and 8 percent were using BMPs that were not effective.

Apparently one of the factors related to low performance is land ownership. Eighty-six percent of the timber harvest sites were on nonindustrial private forest lands, and this ownership class had the lowest rating for BMP use and effectiveness. According to *Forestry Environmental Program News*, these findings are consistent with studies in several other states.

Preliminary reports on the design and results of this study are available as *Forestry Notes FORFS 97-2 and 97-4* from: University of Kentucky, College of Agriculture Cooperative Extension Service, Lexington, KY 40546-0073.

New Name For Nursery Folks

Recognizing the changing times, the American Association of Nurserymen's board of directors have voted unanimously to change their association's name to the American Nursery and Landscape Association. The change followed a two-year period of research and analysis by a broad cross-section of association leaders and members.

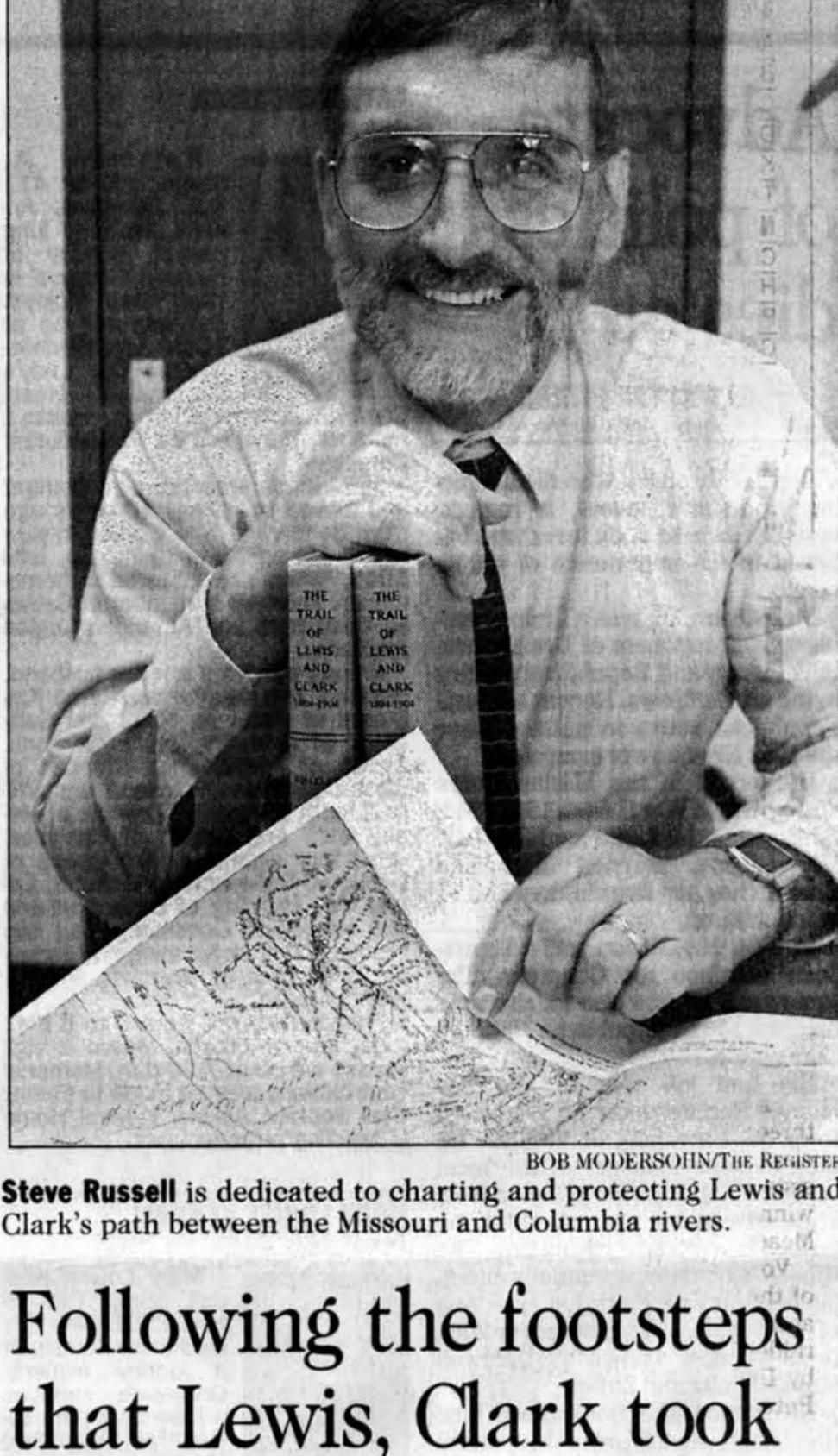
"Our evaluation and decision process was deliberate, open, honest, and always kept the interests of the membership first," said ANLA President Carl Meyer. "The result is a professional-sounding, inclusive name that clearly recognizes who our members are and what we are about," he added. Meyer emphasized that the association's priorities of government representation and excellence in member service will continue unchanged.

Listen to the Burbling Sap



James R. Fazio

It has been said that when the sap is running you can put your ear to the tree and actually listen to it flow. The theory was tested on this sugar maple in upstate New York, first by Dawn C. Fazio, then by her brother, Dr. Glenn Chapman. They heard plenty, but the conclusion was that it was twigs touching as the breeze blew and other movements of the tree, not the sap burbling as it flowed through wooden canals. But try it yourself this spring and you be the judge!



BOB MODERSOHN/THE REGISTER

Steve Russell is dedicated to charting and protecting Lewis and Clark's path between the Missouri and Columbia rivers.

Following the footsteps that Lewis, Clark took

■ An ISU engineering professor is dedicated to finding and protecting sites along the trail.

By ERIN WALTER
REGISTER STAFF WRITER

Steve Russell sits down in a clearing of trees, on the exact spot where Meriwether Lewis and William Clark camped nearly 200 years ago.

In a matter of minutes, he will know the precise location, within 20 feet, of yet another stop on the great explorers' trail.

When Lewis and Clark forged their path from St. Louis into the Rocky Mountains in Idaho and Montana, their pencil and paper descriptions of the route left much for today's explorers to clear up.

Using satellite technology, Russell, an Iowa State University engineering professor, has spent the last 13 summers on a quest to document the Lewis and Clark trail in order to protect it from development.

He knows that his quest is one few others have the desire to accept, or the skill to accomplish, but that's why he does it.

"I combine my engineering

education with a willingness to go through the brush to locate these old trails and campsites," Russell said. "My main goal is to make sure the trails and campsites are accurately documented."

Equipped for 20 to 25 days in the brush, Russell, 54, left Sunday for Dillon, Mont., to begin a solo mission along the Lolo Trail, part of the explorers' route that threads through the Bitterroot mountain range.

Rock slides, fallen timber and heavy brush make finding the campsites difficult, Russell said, not to mention the changes time brings to a forest landscape. For months, the professor has been studying journal accounts and topographical maps to determine the most passable route along the trail.

Each day, Russell will hike no more than six miles from his pickup truck, which he uses for a base camp, to locate the campsites and log their coordinates. At night, he will radio local authorities to let them know he is all right.

He worries that he could be hurt while hiking, but he said he has never been injured enough that he could not make it to his truck.

He has taken more than 2,000 pictures to document sites and landmarks along the route, which along with location coordinates have been resources for films and books about the explorers, including an Idaho Public Television documentary.

He is also writing a book called "Lewis and Clark Across the Mountains."

Russell hopes the proceeds will help him continue his excursions across the Lewis and Clark trail, for which he receives no outside money.

[Print This Article](#)

Professor plots Lewis, Clark camps along Lolo Trail

Associated Press

Wednesday, June 17, 1998

DES MOINES, Iowa -- For the last 13 summers, Steve Russell has documented Meriwether Lewis and William Clark's path, within 20 steps, to preserve the explorers' trail.

"I combine my engineering education with a willingness to go through the brush to locate these old trails and campsites," Russell said.

The Iowa State University engineering professor began a 25-day solo mission this week along the Lolo Trail that winds through the Bitterroot Mountain range near Dillon, Mont.

Each day, Russell will hike about six miles from his pickup truck, which he uses as a base camp, to locate the campsites and log their coordinates with satellite technology.

He has studied journal accounts and topographical maps for months to determine the most passable route along the trail, but rock slides, fallen timber and the passage of time have made Russell's quest cumbersome.

Russell knows the lonely hike can be dangerous, but he has never been injured enough that he could not make it to his truck. He also radios local authorities at night to let them know he is all right.

When Lewis and Clark forged their path from St. Louis into Idaho and Montana, their pencil and paper descriptions of the route left much for today's explorers to clear up.

"My main goal is to make sure the trails and campsites are accurately documented," Russell said.

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Russell is also writing a book "Lewis and Clark Across the Mountain." The proceeds will help him continue his excursions across the Lewis and Clark Trail, for which he receives no outside money.

Prof featured in Lewis and Clark documentary

BY DIANE HELDT
Staff Writer

Steve Russell's interest in the trails of explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark began when he checked out a library book on the subject about 14 years ago.

That interest has grown into quite a hobby for the Iowa State University associate professor of electrical and computer engineering — so much so that he's now writing a book on the subject himself.

Russell now spends every summer and most of his free time conducting workshops and doing his own research on historical trails in the United States. He uses Global Positioning System (GPS) technology to document precisely where historical trails are located in the wilderness.

Russell recently helped find trails for the producers of a docu-

mentary about Lewis and Clark, and the ISU professor and his daughter Rebecca, a sophomore at Ballard High School in Huxley, appear in the film.

"Echoes of a Bitter Crossing: Lewis & Clark in Idaho," which won a 1999 regional Emmy in the Historical Documentary category, will appear on Iowa Public Television at 8 p.m. Sunday. The movie, produced by Idaho Public Television, also won a bronze medal at the New York Film Festival.

"When they asked me to help them, my biggest goal was for the special to be accurate," Russell said of the movie. "I really like how it turned out. There's a good mix of people in the film, and we tried to capture a local flavor. I suspect that's what appealed to people."

Along with choosing trail sites for the filmmakers and participating in a campfire discussion with other

Lewis and Clark experts for the documentary, Russell co-authored the movie's Web site, which has also won an award. The site includes information about how GPS works and some of the more than 2,500 photos Russell has from his trail excursions.

"We scored big with both the film and the Web site," he said. "It's just a great feeling."

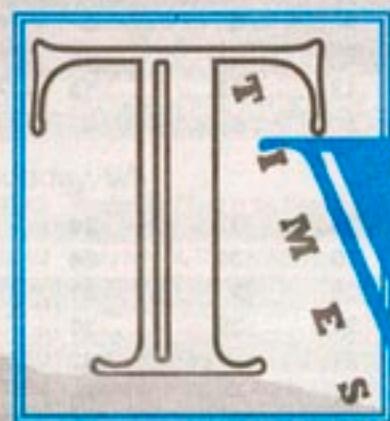
Russell, one of the first people who worked with GPS user systems while an engineer at Rockwell, uses the technology to pinpoint and record coordinates of historic trail and campsite locations for later mapping.

He locates the trails and campsites through government maps, records and journals from Lewis and Clark and site visits. He then uses GPS, which receives satellite signals to pinpoint a spot on the ground, to describe the site in latitude and longitude coordinates.

One of Russell's recent treks was the Lolo Trail, a 130-mile portion of the route traveled by Lewis and Clark. The ancient trail through the Bitterroot Mountains of Idaho and Montana serves as a land bridge between the Missouri and Columbia river basins. Russell was the first person to accurately map this route by actually hiking it and using GPS to document the trail, considered to be the most rugged of the entire 8,000-mile route traveled by the Corps of Discovery in 1805-06.

Russell serves as a resource to the U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service, groups that manage the trail corridor. He also is writing a book, "Lewis and Clark Across the Mountains."

The documentary's web site can be found at <http://idptv.state.id.us/lc/campfire.html>



TRACKING LEWIS AND CLARK

Steve Russell, an Iowa State engineering professor will be featured in **"Echoes of a Bitter Crossing: Lewis & Clark in Idaho,"** a program produced for national distribution on public television. The program airs Sunday at 8 p.m. on Iowa Public Television and focuses on the two months Meriwether Lewis and William Clark spent in Idaho on their way to the Pacific Ocean.

[Print This Article](#)

Locating the Trail; Idaho native and Iowa State University professor uses traditional research, high-tech computers, GPS and good old-fashioned walking in the woods to locate historic trails

Mike Venso
Sunday, August 29, 1999

PAPOOSE SADDLE - Surrounded by towering pines and lingering campfire smoke in the heart of the Bitterroot Mountains is an unlikely spot for a 55-year-old electrical engineering professor from Iowa.

But the longer you talk to Steve Russell, you begin to realize that this spot along the Lolo Trail is virtually his backyard.

Russell was born in Lewiston and was raised at Powell, Idaho where his grandparents owned the Lochsa Lodge. Living at Powell, Weippe, Orofino and towns across Montana, Russell had a general appreciation for and knowledge of Lewis and Clark and the Corps of Discovery.

It wasn't until he opened a copy of Reuben Gold Thwaites' version of the Journals of Lewis and Clark at the Iowa State University library that he became obsessed with locating their trail across the mountains he grew up in.

After graduating with degrees in engineering from Montana State (1966) and Iowa State (1973, 1978), Russell was among those who helped develop hand-held GPS (Global Positioning System) units while working at Rockwell International.

Eventually he found his way into a teaching position as an associate professor of electrical engineering at Iowa State in Ames. It was there that he found those journals and the fold-out copies of William Clark's maps that would change his life.

In 1985, he began researching the Lewis and Clark trail of 1805-1806 over the Bitterroots as well as the Northern Nez Perce Trail (established with the arrival of the horse in the 1730s) and the Bird-Truax Trail of 1866. All three virtually overlap to form what is commonly referred to as the Lolo Trail.

By 1986, Russell was making summer journeys to Idaho and Montana retracing the footsteps of the Native Americans and the explorers.

"To me," Russell said, "the precise location of the trail and campsites is the most important thing."

He was witnessing rapid development and he saw the original trail disappearing with each visit.

"I saw it as my mission. To document that and provide it to the historical archives."

After traveling to the National Archives in Washington, D.C. several times to collect data and historical maps, Russell began amassing his own massive database of maps, journal entries, locations and numbers (courses and distances).

He would use that data to guide him over the mountains of Montana and Idaho looking for original trail tread.

With a basecamp at White Sulpher Springs, Mont., where his in-laws live, Russell typically makes two trips to the field each summer spending about 25 days hiking solo through the Clearwater National Forest.

With William Clark's field notes as his main source, Russell re-traces Clark's courses and distances trying to see how accurate the legendary explorer was.

Russell uses a pace counter to calculate mileage. Every 10 steps he takes, he registers one click on the counter. When he reaches 200, or 2000 steps, he has traveled a mile.

He also carries a traditional compass and modern GPS unit to follow and map the course of travel.

"I'm amazed that I've been over all those trails," he says, "In my early 40s, these hills were a lot easier to go up and down."

In July, Russell guided a group of Idaho school teachers across parts of the Lewis & Clark trail as part of an Idaho Historical Society teacher institute underwritten by the Idaho Humanities Council. He lead a number of hikes on trail sections, but primarily guided from behind-the-wheel of his 1976 Ford Four-wheel-drive pickup.

When traveling in his non air-conditioned truck Russell is guided by a GPS unit hooked to a laptop computer which beeps when he's nearing a campsite or other location.

He uses the Garmin 12XL GPS hand-held receiver. The unit by itself is accurate to 200 feet. Coupled with a \$3,000 differential beacon receiver (which he has borrowed on occasion) you can get down to about 6 feet of accuracy. The differential beacon receiver removes the intentional corruption of the signal by the U.S. military.

Lacking such technology at the time, Russell says Lewis and Clark estimated mileage by using the amount of time it took a horse to travel.

"On land, when the going is good they're accurate," he says, "When they're in the mountains and timber they overestimate the mileage. Usually 30 to 40 percent, sometimes 2:1."

Of the six expedition members who kept journals that exist today, he says Pvt. Joseph Whitehouse, and Sgt. Patrick Gass were the most accurate estimators, not Meriwether Lewis or William Clark.

"Whitehouse, Gass and (John) Ordway have added information (in their journals) that was really valuable to me."

"The sinque hole (campsite) is not mentioned in the captain's journals and its a prominent landmark

on the trail. They provide a lot of tidbits."

"It's like the towers at Tower Creek (near Salmon, Idaho), you just know you're there when you get there."

"When I started my work, I had no concept of a bicentennial celebration or that anyone would be interested in my work," says Russell who is putting his findings into a book and creating a map set that he hopes to publish by the spring of 2000.

"(The Bicentennial) has increased my responsibility and I'm concerned about the integrity of the historic trails and campsites."

"I'm opposed to a recreation trail because I don't want this historic trail to look like every other recreation trail. I want it to retain the historic flavor. Because that's what's giving (the trail travelers) the rush. They're standing at a campsite and saying, "Wow". "

Professor Documents Lewis and Clark's Route

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Steve Russell's interest in the 1803-06 Lewis and Clark Expedition began 14 years ago, when he checked out a library book on the subject.

And, as a former Rockwell engineer, he was among the first people to work with Global Positioning System technology.

He melded the two interests as he tracked the route taken by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark along an ancient Nez Perce path through Idaho's rugged Bitterroot Mountains, considered the most difficult part of their 8,000 mile journey to the Pacific and back.

Russell, now an associate professor

of electrical and computer engineering at Iowa State University, spends every summer and most of his free time conducting workshops and doing his own research on historical trails in the United States.

Russell locates the trails and campsites through government maps, records and journals from Lewis and Clark and site visits. He then uses GPS, which receives satellite signals to pinpoint a spot on the ground, to describe the site in latitude and longitude coordinates for later mapping.

Russell, who grew up in the Bitterroots, recently helped document the 130-mile route from the Missouri to the Columbia river basins, also known as

the Lolo Trail, for the producers of a documentary about Lewis and Clark in Idaho.

"Echoes of a Bitter Crossing: Lewis and Clark in Idaho" will be aired on Iowa Public Television at 8 p.m. Sunday.

Russell and his daughter Rebecca, a sophomore at Ballard High School in Huxley, appear in the film.

"When they asked me to help them, my biggest goal was for the special to be accurate," Russell said. "I really like how it turned out. There's a good mix of people in the film, and we tried to capture a local flavor. I suspect that's what appealed to people."

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Conference will focus on convergence of cultures

Tuesday, June 20, 2000

A three-day conference starting Thursday at Lewis-Clark State College will focus on the convergence of cultures that resulted from the Lewis & Clark Expedition and forever changed the Pacific Northwest.

"Two Centuries, Two Peoples: A Confluence of Histories" is one of a continuing series on the expedition.

Alvin Josephy Jr., one of the nation's most renowned authorities on Indian history, will be the keynote speaker at 1 p.m. Thursday and will speak again at 6:30 p.m. at the conference banquet.

Josephy wrote "The Nez Perce Indians and the Opening of the Northwest" in 1965.

This year's symposium centers on Weippe and has three "tracks."

Thursday's track focuses on how history is made and recorded.

Friday's track focuses on oral history and storytelling and its role in creating history and a segment of the Lewis and Clark Trail.

Saturday includes a bus tour to the Weippe Prairie.

Other speakers during the conference include:

Steve Russell, associate professor at Iowa State University and a widely recognized expert on the location of the Lewis & Clark Trail through the Bitterroot Mountains;

Gary Lentz, manager of the Lewis & Clark Trail State Park since 1979 and a member of the Washington Governor's Lewis & Clark Trail Committee;

Mike Venso, a 14-year photojournalist who retraced the Lewis & Clark journey and documented the trail on film;

LCSC graduates Dixie Lynn and LouAnn Vanhorn, who produced videos and assisted in creating a digital video survey of historic places for the Nez Perce National Historical Park;

Otis Halfmoon, Idaho unit manager for the Nez Perce National Historical Park and a member of the Idaho Governor's Lewis & Clark, Nez Perce Tribal and Clearwater/Snake River bicentennial committees.

Allen Pinkham, Nez Perce tribal liaison to the U.S. Forest Service;

Rebecca Miles Williams, editor of the Nez Perce Tribe's monthly newspaper, Ta'ts Tito'oqan;

Kristie L. Baptiste-Elz, Nez Perce tribal environmental policy analyst.

Cost is \$135 and registration will be limited to space available at the opening session dinner and on the bus for the Weippe Prairie tour.

Registration also will be accepted for single days at \$49 for the first day, which includes dinner; \$59 for the Friday session, which includes lunch; and \$49 for Saturday, which includes lunch.

Those who want more information or to register may contact LCSC Extended Programs at 799-2282 in the Lewiston-Clarkston area or toll-free at 1-800-879-0458.

[Print This Article](#)

Everyone wants to follow this pathfinder; Expert on route of Lewis and Clark through the Lochsa country is a popular man these days

David Johnson

Saturday, June 24, 2000

When Steve Russell was a boy growing up in Idaho's Lochsa River country, he was fascinated with getting from one place to another.

"I've always been interested in where trails go."

Today, Russell lives in Ames, Iowa. But for the past 15 years, he's come back to Idaho in search of an historic route. And now, just about everyone who's looking toward the 2005 bicentennial celebration of the Lewis-Clark Expedition wants to know what Russell has found.

"I'm caught up in a tidal wave," is the way Russell describes the national attention, from both the media and history buffs, that has suddenly descended upon him.

Russell, a professor of electrical engineering at Iowa State University, brought his laptop computer to the campus of Lewis-Clark State College in Lewiston this week to share, among other things, a high-tech presentation of his ancient findings.

"If you want to go out and try to hike the route from what you read in the (Lewis-Clark) journals, you're in for a surprise," Russell warned an audience Friday attending the second annual Lewis and Clark Symposium at LCSC. He's spent more than a decade poring over not just the journals, but every bit of historical evidence he could find in an attempt to relocate what he calls "the most probable route" between Lewiston and Dillon, Mont.

The old journal accounts, said Russell, were based on compass readings, visual estimates and distances calculated by how fast a horse could walk in one hour. The journal directions between Kamiah and Weippe, for example, don't end up in Weippe. But Russell, by bolstering the journal entries with everything from computer computations to simply bushwhacking around in the wilderness, is now recognized as the leading authority on the route the explorers took.

His findings are about to be published by the Idaho State Historical Society and Russell said he's found himself wrestling with the ethics of sharing of his discoveries with the masses. People, he said, seem determined to walk in the footsteps of Lewis and Clark. And in some places, that's all right. But Russell said he will protect certain "sensitive areas" where mostly Indian artifacts might be located.

"Can we bring our metal detectors?" is one of the first questions he's asked by many people, Russell said. He answers by informing the curious that members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition left little or nothing behind. They brought only what they needed and they used it all.

"There are no beer cans," Russell quipped. "They would go back and look for a knife or lost hatchet."

Much of the route the explorers traveled through the Bitterroot Mountains is on national forests, Russell said. Relocating the route in such places is a challenge.

"But when you get into civilization, it's really difficult," he said.

Russell said his work has been pretty much a solo proposition. He camps out in a tent and walks the terrain seeking evidence of where Lewis and Clark passed two centuries ago. Some places he has revisited six to eight times before settling on the probable route.

"I think it's very important when you do this kind of work to use all the geographic clues," he said.

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Lewis and Clark researcher to speak at Craigmont

Saturday, June 17, 2000

CRAIGMONT -- Steve Russell, noted researcher on the Lewis and Clark Trail, will talk Tuesday at 7 p.m. at Craigmont Community Hall.

The talk is sponsored by the Ilo-Vollmer Historical Society.

Russell is the author of a number of books and articles and has been a presenter at many workshops. He participated in "Echoes of a Bitter Crossing," Idaho Public Television's Emmy Award-winning program about Lewis and Clark in Idaho.

Russell will bring old maps of the local Lewis and Clark Trail and the Lewiston Virginia City Wagon Road.

He teaches at Iowa State University and is a Lewiston native. He also lived at Weippe, Orofino and Lochsa Lodge near Powell.

He began his trail research in 1984 and has concentrated his efforts on the Lolo Trail system. His goal is to locate the actual trail treads and routes by site visits, detailed study of original journals and government documents, computer-aided analysis and comparison of old maps with modern topographic knowledge.

Marking the path of Lewis & Clark

■ Engineer plots adventurers' trail with high-tech equipment

By DAN GALLAGHER
OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BOISE — For 15 summers, Iowa State University engineering professor Steve Russell has scrambled along the same forest deadfall and rocky hillsides that Meriwether Lewis and William Clark's Corps of Discovery encountered in Idaho's mountains two centuries ago.

But instead of a flintlock rifle and trade beads, Russell carries state-of-the-art mapping equipment to pinpoint within several feet the actual ground the expedition crossed as it went west over the treacherous Bitterroot Mountains in 1805 to reach the Lewiston area and the Nez Perce Tribe, who acted as Samaritans to the starved and weary explorers.

"The Lolo Trail spans a land of history, exploration, courage, and danger," Russell said. "It is regrettable that we will never be able to fully learn about its early history but we must learn all we can through our research as well as our firsthand experience while traveling the trail."

While other researchers are combing other segments of the trek, Russell is concentrating on the 130 miles from Dillon, Mont., to the flatland northeast of Lewiston, where the expedition's dugout canoe trip down the Clearwater River began.

The route is largely untouched from the time it served as a Nez Perce and Salish Flathead thoroughfare between the salmon runs in the Idaho headwaters and the bison in Montana.

It is the route that the Nez Perces under Chief Joseph used to escape the U.S. Cavalry in 1877.

"I think it's easier to find the expedition's route in the mountains than the river. The river course has changed so much. The mountainscape doesn't change," Russell said. He has found much of the eroded trail system now hidden by brush and dead trees.

As Idaho prepares to celebrate the bicentennial, the Lewis and Clark story still is enticing in its lack of some details.

The two crested Lolo Pass in September 1805, then descended along the dividing ridge between the North and Middle forks of the Clearwater River until reaching the Weippe Prairie northeast of Lewiston.

The party underwent a dozen



Associated Press

Iowa State University engineering professor Steve Russell looks at a pasture near Ross' Hole, Mont., where Lewis and Clark met the Flathead Tribe before crossing Idaho's Bitterroot Mountains. Russell is using high-tech instruments to locate the path Lewis and Clark's expedition traveled through Idaho.

days of misery, struggling through a September blizzard and watching their horses tumble off cliffs. They even would resort to eating colts to survive.

"They weren't used to mountains like this," agreed Larry Jones, the Idaho state historian who recalls being hit with snow at Lolo Pass shortly after the Labor Day weekend one year.

Russell wanted to produce an accurate map for the Montana centennial. But finding the trail and its campsites captured his interest.

The Lewiston native is writing a book, "Lewis and Clark — Between the Rivers," and is holding summer workshops in Idaho.

He combines journals and crude maps, modern topographical charts and the Global Positioning System technology.

The electrical engineering professor was a pioneer with GPS in the 1970s, working with the initial

design team on ground equipment to interpret satellite information.

But Clark's expedition journal is his foundation.

It notes the time of day the party set out each day, stopped at noon and camped for the evening. The steeper and more tangled the day's hike was, the less territory they crossed.

Even the estimated speed of their horses is factored into Russell's equations.

"I put the expedition in an ordered time sequence, produced candidate routes, then did field studies," he said. "It was surprising how many times I was right."

Russell said Clark's maps "are really quite good for the technology and the time he had to do them. But they contain a lot of distortion."

"When going through good traveling terrain in the Bitterroot Valley, it is quite accurate. When he gets into the mountains and lot of brush, he's overreporting the dis-

tance quite a bit."

Some locations had been favored tribal camping spots for centuries, offering grazing and water for the expedition's horses.

One important resting place was the present-day community of Kamiah, although a lumber yard occupies the trail today.

"I call them anchor points, they're so well-defined," Russell said. "You can use them as reference points along the way."

"I've found no artifacts. There's not the usual beer cans left by modern campers," he said. "My opinion is there's no difference between how Lewis and Clark might camp and how the Nez Perce camped. The majority of the clues are just finding charcoal from their campfires and other things you can't use to distinguish between the two."

In 1998, Russell made a solo journey of the Idaho leg.

"I hiked in all kinds of weather,

walked in rain and snow. I wanted to add to my perception of what they accomplished."

Some people have even suggested he ride a horse to get a feel for the Corps' progress when they had mounts — before eating them.

"It's just too dangerous for horses. The trail in its present state is only good for those with expert horsemanship and a horse with a lot of bushwhacking experience. I just think it's too difficult."

Russell wants to preserve the worn path as a reminder not only of the American adventurers but also of the ancient land route used by tribes and later miners seeking their fortunes.

"It's replete with history," he said. "People I talk to say it is the biggest national treasure for trails. It far exceeded the California Trail, the Nachez Trace, the Mormon Trail. We have it virtually intact."



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Plotting Lewis and Clark's trail with old journals, high-tech equipment

Web posted April 24, 2000

■ Have a thought? Go to the [@ugusta Forums](#).

By Dan Gallagher

Associated Press

BOISE, Idaho -- For 15 summers, Steve Russell has scrambled along the same forest deadfall and rocky hillsides that Meriwether Lewis and William Clark's Corps of Discovery encountered in Idaho's mountains two centuries ago.

But instead of a flintlock rifle and trade beads, Russell carries state-of-the-art mapping equipment to pinpoint within several feet the actual ground the expedition crossed as it made its way west over the treacherous Bitterroot Mountains in 1805.

The Lolo Trail, as the explorers' route is called, ``spans a land of history, exploration, courage and danger," said Russell, a professor of electrical engineering at Iowa State University. ``It is regrettable that we will never be able to fully learn about its early history but we must learn all we can through our research as well as our firsthand experience while traveling the trail."

While some researchers comb other segments of the explorers' 3,700-mile odyssey, Russell is concentrating on the 130 miles from Dillon, Mont., to the flatland northeast of Lewiston, where the expedition's dugout canoe trip began down the Clearwater River.

Russell wants to preserve the worn path as a reminder not only of the American adventurers but also of the ancient land bridge used by tribes, and later miners seeking their fortunes.

``It's replete with history," he said. ``People I talk to say it is the biggest national treasure for trails. It far exceeded the California Trail, the Nachez Trace, the Mormon Trail. We have it virtually intact."

His findings are being recorded for a book he will call ``Lewis and Clark -- Between the Rivers." Russell also has plans to conduct

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THE WIRE

summer workshops on the trail -- much like the ones he has conducted in the past -- for educators and history buffs like himself.

The route Lewis and Clark took is largely untouched. It is the same route that the Nez Perce Indian tribe under Chief Joseph used to escape the U.S. Cavalry in 1877. The Nez Perce were Samaritans to the Lewis and Clark group, providing it food and shelter.

``I think it's easier to find the expedition's route in the mountains than the river," Russell said. ``The river course has changed so much. The mountainscape doesn't change."

Mapping the trail has consumed Russell, a native of Lewiston. He initially wanted to produce an accurate map for Montana's 1990 celebration of the 100th anniversary of the expedition, but finding the trail and its campsites captured his interest.

Russell, who worked with the initial design team on ground equipment to interpret information from the satellite-based Global Positioning System, uses journals and crude maps, modern topographical charts and the GPS technology to map the trail.

But Clark's expedition journal is the foundation for Russell's work. It notes the time of day the party set out each day and camped for the evening. The steeper and more tangled the day's hike, the less territory the expedition crossed. Even the estimated speed of their horses is factored into Russell's equations.

``I put the expedition in an ordered time sequence, produced candidate routes, then did field studies," he said. ``It was surprising how many times I was right."

Russell said Clark's maps ``are really quite good for the technology and the time he had to do them. But they contain a lot of distortion. When going through good traveling terrain in the Bitterroot Valley, it is quite accurate. When he gets into the mountains and lot of brush, he's overreporting the distance quite a bit."

The GPS system helps him plot the trail, much of which he found eroded and hidden by brush and dead trees.

Some locations had been favored tribal camping spots for centuries, offering grazing pastures and water for horses. ``I call them anchor points, they're so well-defined. You can use them as reference points along the way," Russell said.

One important camping spot was the present-day community of Kamiah, (pronounced KAH-me-i) although a lumber yard covers that spot today.

``I've found no artifacts. There's not the usual beer cans left by modern campers," Russell said. ``My opinion is there's no difference between how Lewis and Clark might camp and how the Nez Perce camped. The majority of the clues are just finding charcoal from their campfires and other things you can't use to distinguish between the two."

As Idaho inches toward a 2005 commemoration of the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark expedition, the explorers' story is still riveting.

They crested Lolo Pass in September 1805, then descended along the dividing ridge between the North and Middle Forks of the Clearwater River until they reached the Weippe Prairie northeast of Lewiston. The party underwent a dozen days of misery, struggling through a blizzard and watching their horses tumble off cliffs. They would even resort to eating colts to survive.

``They weren't used to mountains like this," said Larry Jones, an Idaho state historian.

In 1998, Russell hiked the Idaho leg ``in all kinds of weather, walked in rain and snow. I wanted to add to my perception of what they accomplished," he said.

Some people suggested he ride a horse to get a feel for the Corps' progress when they had mounts. But Russell said that would be difficult and ``just too dangerous for horses."

``The trail in its present state is only good for those with expert horsemanship and a horse with a lot of bushwhacking experience."

Suzi Neitzel, deputy state historic preservation officer, said Russell has come closer than anyone in mapping the trail. His information, she said, will help the U.S. Forest Service determine how to preserve it.

Bruce Reichert, who produced a special ``Lewis and Clark in Idaho: Echoes of a Bitter Crossing" for Idaho Public Television, also has nothing but praise for Russell's doggedness.

``He's a godsend to those people who want to find and preserve the trail," Reichert said. ``He's very committed to leaving the trail as it is."

On the Net:

Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation:

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Marking the path of Lewis &Clark; Engineer plots adventurers' trail with high-tech equipment

Dan Gallagher of the Associated Press

Saturday, February 26, 2000

BOISE -- For 15 summers, Iowa State University engineering professor Steve Russell has scrambled along the same forest deadfall and rocky hillsides that Meriwether Lewis and William Clark's Corps of Discovery encountered in Idaho's mountains two centuries ago.

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A new look at an old trail; Local historians ensure little-known side trip of Lewis and Clark Expedition doesn't get lost in time

Eric Barker

Monday, October 29, 2001

The Lewis and Clark Expedition's travels across the Bitterroot Divide and along the Nez Perce Trail have been well documented and publicized.

Now a lesser known side trip by a handful of expedition members is receiving research and recognition.

In the spring of 1806, while Lewis and Clark and their men were hunkered down at Long Camp near Kamiah, waiting for snow on Lolo Pass to melt, Sgt. Ordway made a week-long trek across the Camas Prairie and down to the Salmon and Snake rivers looking for salmon.

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game recently was awarded a \$25,000 grant to locate Ordway's route and develop a brochure about it and an interpretive site on Wapshila Ridge chronicling the details of the trip. The route crosses much of the department's land on Craig Mountain.

"We want to develop a site that would provide a panoramic overview of the Ordway route in both the Salmon and Snake rivers," says Sam McNeill of the Department of Fish and Game at Lewiston.

McNeill and John Barker of Lewiston wrote the application for the grant, which was awarded by Gov. Dirk Kempthorne's Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Committee.

Ordway, along with Pvts. Robert Frazer and Peter Weiser, left the main party May 22 and followed Lawyer Creek to the Camas Prairie. They crossed the prairie just south of the present-day town of Nezperce and eventually dropped into Deer Creek and down to the Salmon River.

The men expected to find spring chinook, but the run had not progressed that far up river.

Still intent on acquiring salmon for their comrades back at Long Camp, the men made their way toward the Snake River. Their Nez Perce guides led them down the Salmon, likely to Wapshila Creek, where the canyon narrows and becomes impassable by foot.

The men pressed on, and it is believed they traveled up the creek, crossed over Wapshila Ridge and then dropped down to the Snake River. On the Snake, they found a large encampment of Nez Perce Indians near a rapid and traded with them for salmon.

Barker has guided raft trips on the Snake and Salmon rivers as well as hunting trips on Craig Mountain for some 15 years. He and McNeill became interested in Ordway's route and have spent

time trying to locate the Indian trails the men followed and the site of the Nez Perce encampment.

This summer they invited Lewis and Clark scholar Steve Russell to accompany them on a search for the route and encampment.

Russell is an Iowa State University electrical engineering professor who has searched out and located many pieces of the actual trail beds used by the Nez Perce and the Lewis and Clark Corps of Discovery.

A portion of the grant will pay for Russell to return to Lewiston and search for the route.

From his initial investigations, he already has what he calls a good "candidate route," and hopes it will match the geography in Ordway's notes.

"I'm pretty confident about two of the campsites," he says.

Ordway's less-than-complete journal has left scholars and history buffs to guess at the precise route he and his men took.

The journals refer to a fishery near a large rapid and sometimes call it Little Celilo, referring to Celilo Falls on the Columbia River near The Dalles.

The falls, once a major Indian fishing area, have been submerged by hydropower development.

But many have guessed the rapids Ordway refers to could be Wild Goose Rapids. Barker thinks the reference may have more to do with the village than the rapid.

"I don't think there has been a giant rapid on the Snake River in the time frame we are talking about," he says. "What I think he was referring to was the huge size of the encampment of Native Americans fishing."

There are few places in the rugged canyon between the mouth of the Salmon and the Grand Ronde River where such a big encampment could be located, according to Barker. He thinks the encampment may have been near Cougar Bar or Cochran Islands.

Whatever the location, the men were able to acquire salmon and transport it back to Long Camp. One of the ironies of Ordway's journey is most of the meat spoiled en route.

"They didn't cook the salmon. I don't know why," says Russell, "but for some reason they tried to take fresh salmon back and a day here and a day there and it spoiled."

"They still ate some of it though. I can't imagine what it tasted like."

Russell believes more adventurous Lewis and Clark tourists will want to make the side trip to Wapshila Ridge, which offers spectacular views of Hells Canyon and the Salmon River canyon.

"Access to this area is really good, comparatively speaking, and you get to see something that closely represents what they actually saw."

McNeill hopes the precise route can be discovered and signed, so those who want can follow it. An overlook and kiosk will be built on Wapshila Ridge, but won't necessarily be exactly where the party crossed the ridge or camped.

"They have picked a really nice spot out on Wapshila Ridge that has just beautiful views," says Russell. "It's just spectacular."

McNeill and Barker say the development could help bring more tourist dollars to Lewiston and Clarkston.

"I think it's the kind of thing," says Barker, "if somebody made the decision to pick up the brochure and map and drive out there on a nice summer or spring day, by the time you return, I would think you would be in a position you would stay over in the Lewiston-Clarkston Valley."

It may also draw people to towns like Nezperce, Cottonwood and Winchester, according to Gary Hanes, who serves on the Clearwater- Snake Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Committee.

"It kind of puts the Camas Prairie on the Lewis and Clark map," he says. "Hopefully the business community up here and the museum at St. Gertrude's and Winchester Lake State Park can capture some of those folks that will be coming this way."

IOWA STATE DAILY

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Russell, Wormley to pinpoint historical trail

BY REBECCA TRIMBLE

Iowa State Daily

An ISU professor will set out to find the exact spot Meriwether Lewis stood when he wrote "While I viewed these mountains, I felt secret pleasure."

Steve Russell, associate professor of electrical and computer engineering, received a \$25,000 grant from the Idaho State Historical Society to pinpoint the trail within 1 meter of the original path Lewis and William Clark traveled 200 years ago.

Russell and three other team members will work in northern Idaho and western Mon-

tana this summer, conducting a precision survey to find the land trail Lewis and Clark used. The group plans to map more than 100 miles this summer to create the first exact map of the trail — just in time for the nation's 200th anniversary celebration of the expedition.

The team also includes Sam Wormley, associate scientist at the Ames Lab.

The information obtained will be used to help preserve and protect the trail, keeping it from future destruction or development, Russell said.

"Our purpose is to find the actual trail in

the mountains," he said. "The original trail is currently mapped out, but varies by about 100 or 200 feet."

Russell's expertise is in the non-water section of the trail used by Lewis and Clark. Wormley, an expert in Global Positioning System, for

Russell said he has

GPS to page 14

The Lewis and Clark expedition route



Graphic: Lindsay Anderson/Iowa State Daily

GPS system will aid in tracking trail

continued from page 1

several years.

Russell's plan is to use a mapping Global Positioning System device worth \$12,000. The device is designed to work under a dense forest terrain.

"I have spent the past 10 years studying the precision GPS programs," Wormley said. "I will be serving two positions this summer. The first will be as a technical assistant using the GPS system. I will also be the photographer."

Along with the system, Russell said, the team plans to use maps from the National Archives, journal entries and past experiences to pinpoint the famous trail. Much of the trail still is visible because Lewis and Clark used paths that had been traveled by Native Americans.

The team will also consist of a camp maintainer and one other person. The two men have not been chosen.

Russell, a native of Montana, said he has always had an interest in Indian and pioneer trails. His passion for Lewis and Clark began in 1984 after he read an article about their journey, he said.

Russell spent the next several years researching the expedition and chasing the trail. His research has included several trips to the National Archives in Washington D.C. and other trips to Montana and Idaho.

"I began reading excerpts from [Lewis and Clark's] journals, and then I started spending my summers in Idaho looking for the trail," Russell said. "It was kind of like a fool's chase for the first three or four years. I used scientific methods and a lot of research to find the trail."

In the past, Russell said he has led mini-expeditions for students through Idaho State University and the Idaho Historical Society.

He has also co-authored a book, "Across the Snow Ranges," showing pictures and telling tales of the journey.

[Print This Article](#)

The real Lewis-Clark Trail; Book details actual route expedition took through Idaho and Montana

Jennifer Karinen
Friday, May 25, 2001

MOSCOW -- From the roadside signs posted alongside Highway 12, tourists might think they are following Lewis and Clark's true path through Idaho but they're not.

The 1803 exploration party's actual course is often far from any road or established trail.

"It's been said if Lewis and Clark came back, the stretches they would most recognize would be those in Idaho," says James R. Fazio, professor of resource, recreation and tourism at the University of Idaho.

While other parts of the trail that begins in St. Louis, Mo., are surrounded by modern development or submerged because of dams, the Idaho segment is, for the most part, pristine and unaltered, says Fazio, 58.

But this means getting to where the party was isn't easy -- where they even were is a matter of debate.

For tourists expected to sweep the state for the expedition's 2003 bicentennial, Fazio and two other Lewis and Clark devotees have done the legwork in the book "Across the Snowy Ranges -- The Lewis and Clark Expedition in Idaho and Western Montana."

The 204 page hardback follows the party day-by-day through some of the most arduous country they met on their way to the Pacific. "The most terrible mountains I ever beheld," as one party member put it.

One of the things that sets the book apart from being another condensed version of expedition journals is its collection of maps and 93 large, color photographs of scenes along the route.

"We intentionally tried to make the photos historically oriented, without the distraction of modern features."

Looking at the pictures, from a sweeping vista of the sagebrush and wild flower-dotted Lemhi Pass to the dark, snowy slopes along the Lolo Trail, it is easy to forget two centuries. That's what Lewis-Clark buffs do best.

Fazio met former Lewiston Morning Tribune photographer Mike Venso and trail researcher Steve Russell because of their common interest. The three decided to create a quick and easy but

comprehensive guide to the trail through Idaho. They hope it will become a popular souvenir during the bicentennial.

To supplement their daily journal summaries, the men hiked the trail, sometimes on the exact days and in weather similar to what the party encountered.

"It gives you a real appreciation for the ruggedness of the terrain, of what they had to go through."

The book contains sidebars on local history and topics like the Little Ice Age, blamed for sticking year 'round snow banks in the party's path. In a different vein another sidebar notes the lookout towers along the trail available for a night's rent.

There's also a description of those in the party, from 6-foot-tall, 29-year-old Meriwether Lewis who suffered from spells of mild depression and most likely died by suicide; to Pvt. Pierre Cruzatte, a one-eyed, nearsighted, fiddle player who accidentally shot Lewis while hunting on the eastbound journey.

Fazio, who lives in Moscow and has taught at UI for 26 years, first got interested in the expedition in the mid- 1970s when the dean of his department asked faculty to get involved in statewide activities. Fazio, originally from Pittsburgh, Pa., got into state trails which led him to Lewis and Clark.

"They were such a long expedition, two years with almost fictitious episodes along their route, miraculous some might say ... There's a lot of values evident, calculated risk taking, courage, fairness and discipline. We can learn from that."

Fazio serves on the National Council for the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial and Gov. Dirk Kempthorne's Lewis and Clark Trail Committee. He is former president of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation in Great Falls, Mont.

"I missed the Lewis-Clark expedition but living near where they went is probably the next best thing.

"I think we have the jewel of the route here in Idaho."

Publishers thought "Across the Snowy Ranges" served too narrow a niche to be successful, Fazio explains, so he published the book himself under his Woodland Press label.

"We're proving them wrong."

With the book out only three weeks, he's already getting repeat orders from bookstores.

"Across the Snowy Ranges" is \$29.95 and is available at Bookpeople and UI bookstores in Moscow and Klings and Book & Game Company in Lewiston. It is also available by contacting Woodland Press at 882-4767.

[Print This Article](#)

Aegerter, Ritter to present their books

Friday, October 25, 2002

Authors Mary Aegerter and Sharon Ritter will read from their new books about Lewis and Clark at the Lewis-Clark Center for Arts & History at 3 p.m. Saturday.

Aegerter will read from her book, "Hike Lewis and Clark's Idaho" and give a slide presentation. The book, which **she co-wrote with Steve F. Russell**, is a hiking guide for trails in the wild country where Lewis and Clark met the Nez Perce.

Ritter also will read from and show slides about her book, "Lewis and Clark's Mountains." The book takes readers through the wilderness between the Lolo Pass and Clearwater River Canyon. She describes more than 100 plants and animals first recorded by Lewis and Clark.

Aegerter is a freelance writer and biologist who runs the local Sierra Club outing program. She also writes the hiking column for the Lewiston Morning Tribune. Ritter is a wildlife ecologist and a research coordinator for the U.S. Forest Service in Hamilton, Mont.

Refreshments will be served and books will be available for sale at the CenterPieces Gift Shop.

GHOST TRAIL
Lewiston Morning Tribune
by Eric Barker of the Tribune
June 27, 2002



Photo by Steve F. Russell, June 18, 2002

The Salmon River below Hoover Ridge cuts its way through layers of basalt here where Deer Creek and Eagle Creek join the river. It is believed Sgt. John Ordway passed through this country nearly 200 years ago. Wapshilla Ridge, which separates the Salmon river from the Snake River, is in the background.

Two modern-day explorers seek to map the route taken by a member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition nearly 200 years ago.

Deer Creek - Steven Russell and John Barker are looking for faint remnants of trails long abandoned.

The forgotten footpaths are overgrown with native bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue and in some places invaders like cheatgrass and yellow star thistle.

Hovering high above the dramatically

sculpted lower Salmon River Canyon gives them an ideal perspective.

"There is a trail right there, but it looks too improved, doesn't it," Russell says over the intercom of a Bell Jet Ranger helicopter flown by Jim Pope of Clarkston.

Strangely, the trails sought by the men are most difficult to see when they are directly under foot. But from a distance and with the right light, the subtle changes in topography and vegetation appear like faint wrinkle lines on an aging face.

The men are looking for old Nez Perce trails used by Sgt. John Ordway and his men during a side trip of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The helicopter helps them determine the best candidates for ground truthing.

The steep slopes of the lower Salmon River are crisscrossed with old trails, but it takes a closer look to determine which were worn by the feet of Nez Perce and their horses and which came later by the plodding of miners and ranchers.

Prior to the flight Russell, a nationally recognized authority on the Lewis and Clark Trail, interviewed old-timers and ranchers who lived and worked along the Snake and Salmon river breaks and poured over the journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in search of clues.

Barker, a rafting outfitter and retired Lewis-Clark State College professor, and Sam McNeill of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game received a grant to locate the route followed by Ordway during the expedition's return journey in 1806.

"John and I wrote the grant and we roped Russell into helping us," says McNeill.

Ordway traveled from Kamiah that spring to the Salmon River and then the Snake River looking for salmon to bring back to Long Camp, where the rest of the expedition was waiting for snow to melt in the Bitterroot Mountains so they could resume their journey.

Game was scarce that spring and the expedition had resorted to eating a colt and surviving on roots.

Russell thinks Ordway and his men crossed the Camas Prairie near Nezperce and dropped into the Salmon River gorge at Deer Creek. When they failed to find spring chinook there, he believes they traveled downriver to Wapshila Creek. From there he guesses they hiked up the creek and crossed over Wapshila Ridge to the Snake River.

On the Snake he thinks they found a Nez Perce encampment at Cougar Bar Rapids and traded for salmon before heading back to Long Camp, retracing their path and climbing out of the Salmon River gorge via Hoover Ridge near Deer Creek.

The men then passed by present-day Keuterville and Cottonwood and dropped to the South Fork of the Clearwater and followed it to its mouth near Kooskia before walking down the Clearwater River to Long Camp. The entire trip took eight days.

Russell, Barker and McNeill want to locate, as much as they can, the precise route followed by Ordway.

The helicopter lands and Barker and Russell exit to get a better look at one of the old trails they've spotted from the air.

They find it quickly and begin following it to the river. But they aren't sure it's the one they are looking for. It appears one piece of the trail has been improved. Rocks have been rolled out of the path and it's wider than most Indian trails.

"Well, there has been a lot of construction on this," Russell says.

The Nez Perce did not improve their trails as much as white settlers did.

"I don't know how they could have gotten up here to construct anything," says Barker, standing high above the Salmon River just after it leaves a five-mile-long hairpin turn called the Oxbow, and a little upstream of Eagle Creek Rapid.

It is gorgeous country, especially now, when the vegetation is clinging to the last few weeks of its green spring cloak. Patches of

wild onions shimmer purple in the sun and a gentle breeze keeps temperatures tolerable.

Eagle Creek and Deer Creek tumble from Craig Mountain, cutting deep canyons before joining the Salmon River where Ordway and Ppts. Robert Frazer and Peter Weiser hoped to find salmon.

The breaks are spectacularly steep and twisted, with basalt outcroppings and cliffs that limit the possible locations of foot routes between the timbered uplands and lush prairies above to the river bottom below.

But there are a series of gentle benches that step down to the river. It is in these places that Barker and Russell look for the evidence of lost Indian trails. And the evidence is thin.

It's been close to 200 years since Ordway and his companions traveled the route and many decades since the trails were heavily used by the Nez Perce.

Since then, the canyon has been grazed by cows, sheep and big game animals and charred by fires. Still, the years of foot and horse traffic have left behind the faintest hint of their passing.

They move slowly down the canyon, looking for another trail they spotted from the air. Russell is tired. It's just his second hike of the summer after nine months of desk work at Iowa State University, where he teaches electrical engineering.

He wears denim overalls, a blue cotton shirt and felt hat. In one hand he holds a ski pole that serves as a walking stick and in the other a global positioning system that tracks his route. The faster-moving Barker, in blue

jeans and T-shirt, ventures ahead.

Russell was born at Lewiston and grew up in Weippe and Powell - where his family owned the Lochsa Lodge - and Stevensville, Montana. He has located many of the actual trail treads traveled by Lewis and Clark as they crossed the Bitterroot Mountains on what is now known as the Lolo Trail. But it's not as easy here, where there are fewer clues.

In some cases you have good journal notes to look at," he says of his sleuthing work. "But in Ordway's case the notes were extremely terse - that is why this section has largely been ignored."

For example, when describing his route Ordway used phrases like "down some distance," instead of more precise language like three miles to describe the length he followed a creek or ridge.

Barker finds the trail about 100 feet down the steep ridge and then Russell spots another portion that leads down to his partner.

"There it is," he says.

The vegetation is tall enough to easily conceal the trail. Russell says at times his feet see better than his eyes.

"This feels like something," he says. "If you walk in it you can feel it, but you can't see it very well."

Moving down the slope, the trail is easily lost. Fortunately McNeill has driven down Eagle Creek and is waiting at the river, where he will pick the men up and drive them out of the canyon. The sun is just right and the faint outline of the trail can be seen by McNeill, even though he is waiting at

least 1,000 feet below.

"It looks like it come right down the gut and then veers off to your left," he says via radio to Barker.

They locate the path with his instructions and try to follow it to the river. It's difficult to tell if it's an Indian trail, cow trail or one built by settlers. Russell is looking for evidence that will indicate its origin and soon finds it.

"Aha", he says when the going gets steep and the trail zigzags back and forth to soften the pitch. "Little short switchbacks are a good sign, John. This is good stuff. This here is a really typical Nez Perce trail we are on."

Trails built by white settlers tend to have longer switchbacks, he says. After hours of hiking they reach the river and McNeill. The sun is down, but the sky still light.

Russell will take the evidence gathered

during the hike and, as best he can, map the route he believes Ordway and his men followed.

The grant won by McNeill and Barker from the Bonneville Power Association, the Governors Lewis and Clark Trail Committee and the Idaho State Historical Society will pay for a kiosk to be built near the trail.

The kiosk will contain historical information about the journey Russell calls Ordway's fishing expedition.

Portions of the trail will be marked for more adventurous history buffs who want to follow Ordway's path and a brochure will be developed with more details.

The work will take more than a year to complete, but McNeill says at least some of it will be done before the start of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial.

Barker may be contacted at
ebarker@lmtribune.com

Larson Century Ranch, Clarkston, Washington

<http://www.larsoncenturyranch.com/library-lewisclark-ghost-trail.html>

Historic Trails Research

<http://www.historic-trails.com/Books/ordway-report-01/Final-01A03-Doc-C.pdf>

July 1, 2003

[Print This Article](#)

Explorers found a pretty path

Mary Aegerter

Thursday, June 26, 2003

If you look at the map of the Clearwater National Forest, you'll find a spot called Spirit Revival Ridge or Sherman Peak. It's generally thought that Lewis and Clark first saw the Grangeville prairie from there as they traveled west in September 1805.

Some would disagree. One of those is my coauthor, Steve Russell.

Steve feels it's most likely Lewis and Clark saw the prairie from west of Sherman Peak, even though it can be seen from the unnamed ridge to the east of it and from Castle Butte, also to the east. Steve's first choice is Bowl Butte, his second, Willow Ridge. And he suspects it's possible that Lewis and Clark, who had split by that time, probably saw it from different places. (The spots to the east are unlikely because they are either past or just at the place the corps camped the night before it spotted the prairie.)

To the best of my knowledge, there's no Forest Service trail up Bowl Butte. One segment of the Nee-Me-Poo Trail does traverse its north side, but it doesn't go up to the top for views. There is a trail up Willow Ridge, however. Although it has some drawbacks, it also provides some of the best views from the motorway into the North Fork of the Clearwater River area. Unfortunately, following this trail to the spot the corps might have seen the prairie from is difficult and not recommended.

The sign just uphill from the start of the Willow Ridge Trail says that the trail ends in four miles. That was not the case in the year 2000, and it probably hasn't been for some time, for the trail has not been maintained for many years beyond a large meadow about 2 1/2 miles in. My hiking buddy and I lost the trail in that meadow and spent a long time trying to figure where it'd gone. Since then, I've been told that the trail -- the part that's not maintained -- stays to the east and above this meadow rather than entering it. That may be the case, for I've no reason to doubt my source. But I also had searched that area for signs of it, and didn't find it.

Luckily, the great views that make this hike worthwhile come well before the area of disappearing trail, even within the first mile. You'll have to go uphill to get them -- some steep uphill, some not so steep with a couple of long switchbacks. But it's not a difficult walk to the edge of the ridgeline, where there are views of not only the North Fork but also into the Willow Creek drainage between Willow Ridge and Sherman Peak. The former can be seen without going that far, but the latter make the slightly longer hike worth doing.

The Willow Creek drainage is a lovely, treed bowl. Lewis and Clark passed by it in 1805 as they made their way from Sherman Peak over the northern end of Willow Ridge and toward Bowl Butte. Steve's research suggests that they came up the ridgeline from Sherman Saddle, passed not far from where you may be sitting to enjoy the view, and headed down into Deep Saddle and over Bowl Butte. Others think they traveled on down Willow Ridge along the Willow Ridge Trail and its continuation to, and then up, Hungry Creek.

In the North Fork, Pot Mountain is unmistakable, a huge rock edifice that seems divided into two segments. In front of Pot Mountain there are the closer Rocky Ridge, Weitas Butte with a lookout on top, and Little Weitas Butte with its rocky, south-facing slope. To the right of Pot Mountain, there are Cook and Lookout Mountains on the North Fork and a series of motorway peaks: Bald Mountain, Chimney Butte with what looks like a pointed, gravel top (its lookout), and Sherman Peak. The Selway Crags and Bitterroot Divide are south of the Lochsa River. Not a bad haul for a mile or so of walking.

Connections: Shortly after the four-mile sign at the start of the hike, this trail crosses Forest Service No. 40, the Nee-Me-Poo Trail. In this area, No. 40 runs from Sherman Saddle to Deep Saddle. At this trail crossing, it also connects with a portion of Forest Service No. 25 (Lewis and Clark Trail) coming from Sherman Saddle to where this trail breaks out onto the ridge, then heads up Willow Ridge near the trail up the ridge.

Maps: Clearwater National Forest Visitor Map; U.S. Geological Survey Weitas Butte, Idaho.

Information: Lochsa Ranger District, Clearwater National Forest, 926-4274.

Trailhead: If you enter the motorway on the Parachute Hill Road off U.S. Highway 12, the trailhead is 55.3 miles from the highway and on the left. If you enter on the No. 107 road, it's about 35 miles from where that road intersects the motorway at Cayuse Junction. The road is narrow at the trailhead. As you look for parking, keep in mind that a full-sized pickup truck might pass by while you're hiking.

Note: In order to see the Willow Creek drainage, you'll need to move off and above the trail as it nears the ridgeline. Which sounds imprecise, but you'll understand when you get there.

This hike is in "Hike Lewis and Clark's Idaho," by Mary Aegerter and Steve F. Russell, published by the University of Idaho Press and available in local bookstores.

[Print This Article](#)

Exploring history?

Region offers a wealth of gifts to tempt modern-day Lewis and Clark enthusiasts

Elaine Williams

Sunday, November 30, 2003

In December 1803, Meriwether Lewis was in St. Louis stocking up on the basics -- pork, salt, flour, corn, biscuits and candles.

The expedition hadn't left, but he was beginning to grasp the enormity of the task ahead.

He wanted more men, after being flabbergasted by the difficulty of paddling upstream on the Mississippi.

He spent much of his time gathering information about what was known about the Missouri River. William Clark was camped across the river with other expedition members.

The modern-day disciples of the explorers who retrace the steps of the Corps of Discovery or extract nuances of phrases from the journals have the luxury of wishing for things that are more frivolous.

If one of them is on your Christmas gift list, there's plenty of choices.

This winter, a Clarkie could lie on the couch wrapped in an afghan or blanket created for the commemoration of the Lewis and Clark bicentennial.

The Clarkie might be reading "Across the Snowy Ranges: The Lewis and Clark Expedition in Idaho and Western Montana," or "Hike Lewis and Clark's Idaho." He or she could nibble huckleberry truffles and listen to the CD, "From the Journals of Lewis and Clark."

A necklace with a Sacagawea coin pendant might hang around the Clarkie's neck.

If the chocolate left a sticky residue, the Clarkie could wash with juniper sage soap.

A miniature wooden replica of the expedition dog, Seaman, might decorate the room.

All these products are either designed or manufactured in north central Idaho and southeastern Washington.

At Kling's in downtown Lewiston, store owner Jerry Aucutt says the list of titles and authors of books the store carries on the expedition has grown to fill six pages.

Aucutt has seen out-of-print books go back into print and older books become popular again.

While a number of entrepreneurs have introduced Lewis and Clark-themed products, it appears no one in the region is relying on the sales as a sole source of income. Businesses have added Lewis and Clark gifts to a broad mix of offerings.

Keith Petersen, Idaho coordinator for the Lewis and Clark bicentennial commemoration, believes one reason is that with dozens of communities along the hundreds of miles of trail, the competition is intense.

How eager consumers are to buy the products is still unclear.

"The interest in the population here is kind of limited," says Dawn Fazio, co-owner of the Northwest Showcase in Moscow. But it seems to be growing as the commemoration of the bicentennial progresses, Fazio says.

The following list is a sample of some of the Lewis and Clark merchandise from north central Idaho and southeastern Washington.

Many of the items are likely sold at merchants not listed in the story.

Lewis and Clark Wild Berry Truffles

Price: \$9.98 for a gift box of six

Availability: Choq-o-laut in Lewiston and other gift stores in the region

The berries Lewis and Clark would have found along the trail were the inspiration for this candy.

The fillings are flavored with huckleberry, blackberry, loganberry, elderberry and boysenberry, which is added to chocolate, the standard middle for truffles.

Penny MacDonnell, co-owner of Choq-o-laut, introduced the Lewis and Clark treats on the advice of a sales representative who distributes her candy to gift stores.

"From the Journals of Lewis and Clark," a compact disc

Price: \$16.95

Availability: Northwest Showcase in Moscow and other music and gift stores

This piece was commissioned by the Great Falls, Mont., Symphony Orchestra and Choir for its 40th anniversary in 1999.

The movements include "Fiddle Cadenza," "Scalp Dance of the Teton Sioux," "Captain Clark's Spelling" and "Lullaby for Jean Baptiste."

Daniel Bukvich, a professor of music at the Lionel Hampton School of Music at the University of Idaho, composed the piece.

Bukvich spent 10 months on the project. He read every word of the journals then tried to translate some of the sounds the explorers might have heard on the trail into music.

In some instances, the process was straightforward. One of the men on the expedition, Cruzatte,

carried a fiddle with him.

Bukvich also replicated the noise of waterfalls with gongs, cymbals, flutes and clarinets.

In the piece about Clark's spelling, the choir goes through the 28 ways Clark wrote Sioux.

"When you spend that much time researching something, the care you put into it somehow comes out," Bukvich says.

On the Trail With Lewis and Clark soap and lip balm

Price: About \$4.50 for the soap and \$1.99 for lip balm

Availability: Centerpieces, the gift store in Lewiston where purchases benefit the Lewis-Clark State College Center for Arts & History, and other stores

The passion of Carolyn Rockwell's husband for the bicentennial prompted her to design a line of soaps geared for the event.

Her husband is Craig Rockwell, who does portrayals of Clark throughout the nation. They live in Clarkston.

The aromas of the soaps like huckleberry and sweetgrass are among those the explorers might have smelled as they hiked and floated through the Northwest, Rockwell says.

They're wrapped in calico, partly because fabric was a common form of packaging in the early 1800s.

They're also made without chemicals, Rockwell says, but that's where the authenticity of the products ends. She uses emu oil, coconut oil and beeswax in the personal hygiene products, ingredients that wouldn't have been available to members of the expedition.

The beauty products available 200 years ago likely wouldn't sell well, Rockwell says. The soap was made with bacon grease and wood ashes and usually had a mushy texture.

Bear grease and pine tar were used as a moisturizer, Rockwell says.

Selling soap is a hobby for Rockwell, who is a lab technician at Lewiston Medical Center.

"Across the Snowy Ranges: The Lewis Clark Expedition in Idaho and Western Montana," by James Fazio

Price: \$29.95

Availability: Centerpieces, Kling's in Lewiston, Book and Game in Lewiston, Northwest Showcase in Moscow and other book stores

The book focuses on the time the expedition spent in western Montana and Idaho.

Some of the most knowledgeable scholars of Lewis and Clark's explorations in this region collaborated on the project, Petersen says.

The author is a professor of resource recreation and tourism at the University of Idaho. Fazio serves

on the National Council for the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial and the Idaho Governor's Lewis and Clark Trail Committee. He also is co-owner of Northwest Showcase.

Former Lewiston Morning Tribune photographer Mike Venso provided photos for the book. Steve Russell, a longtime trail researcher and professor of electrical engineering at Iowa State University in Ames, completed the maps.

The 204-page book is self published by Woodland Press in Moscow.

"Hike Lewis and Clark's Idaho," by Mary Aegerter

Price: \$14.95

Availability: Centerpieces Kling's, Book and Game, other book stores

Petersen keeps a copy of this book in his car and if he has spare time when he's driving along U.S. Highway 12, he'll stop and take one of the hikes.

The book covers about 44 hikes with detailed instructions about finding trailheads and parking. The information is accurate and clear, Petersen says.

Russell, who also collaborated on "Across the Snowy Ranges," did the maps. Aegerter also has a column in the Lewiston Tribune's Outdoors section. The book is published by the University of Idaho Press.

Nez Perce Tribe Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commemorative Blanket

Price: \$195 for a limited edition and \$165 for the standard

Availability: From the Nez Perce Tribe at www.nezperce.org

A horse motif dominates this colorful blanket. The designer, Nakia Williamson-Cloud, says he chose the theme based on the importance of horses in the culture.

The numbers of the quick, strong horses Nez Perce tribal members owned were a source of wealth, Williamson-Cloud says. Tribal members traded them for other goods.

To this day horses play a role in tribal rituals, including honoring ceremonies, Williamson-Cloud says.

The proceeds support tribal cultural education.

Lewis and Clark afghan

Price: \$65

Availability: Centerpieces, Gift Shop on the River at Orofino

This woven tapestry afghan features images of Lewis, Clark, Jefferson, Sacagawea, Clark's slave, York, and Lewis' dog, Seaman.

Don and Joan Keeler of Orofino designed it after doing extensive research.

Sacagawea coin necklace

Price: \$19.35 with a gift box

Availability: Northwest Showcase in Moscow

This piece of jewelry was the idea of Dawn Fazio. A gold- plated loop holds the coin on a gold-plated chain.

Decorative Seaman dog

Price: \$10

Availability: Centerpieces

Dennis Sullivan and Frances Conklin, the same Grangeville couple who built an oversize version of Seaman, now sell 6-inch versions as decorations.

Seaman is a black Newfoundland dog who belonged to Lewis and accompanied the explorers on their journey.

Williams may be contacted at ewilliam@lmtribune.com

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History is not always cut and dried

Was expedition really starving and did the Nez Perces really save them? It depends on who you ask

David Johnson
Sunday, July 06, 2003

WEIPPE -- The Weippe Prairie, arguably one of the most significant sites along the route of the Corps of Discovery, remains wrapped in a bit of historic controversy.

Popular accounts have the brave but beleaguered explorers working their way out of the hostile mountains in September 1805 and being saved by friendly Nez Perce Indians who,

having no choice but to help the undaunted explorers, also offered directions to the Pacific Ocean.

A more recently revealed Nez Perce perspective, however, suggests Meriwether Lewis, William Clark and the other members of their expedition were spared, rather than saved, by a people who, had they been less friendly, might have been better off in the long run.

"I object strongly when people say that the expedition was 'starving' and was 'saved' by the Nez Perce," says Steve Russell, a Lewiston native who's retraced the Lewis and Clark Trail and did the cartography for "Across the Snowy Ranges," a book about the Corps of Discovery's journey through what is now north central Idaho.

"They had a lot of horses between them and starvation," Russell points out. "They needed the horses and would not have eaten them until very desperate."

"In reality, it was their high-protein, low-carb diet that was making them feel bad and lose weight. Also, they were not used to the Nez Perce foods. However, the expedition found the Nez Perce offers of food and camaraderie very appealing and were grateful."

"It is unfortunate that a few decades later, other Euro-Americans and other Nez Perces undid all of this good will. The expedition was quite impressed with the Nez Perce culture and we can only imagine that the relationship could have been much better. The ill will created during the gold mining and missionary days still seems to color our perception of the expedition."

Norm Steadman, the mayor of this Clearwater County town of about 450 near where the historic encounter took place, all but dismisses the spat over perspective.

"I think any of the Indian nations could have done the same thing," comments Steadman about the expedition's vulnerability along the entire route.

The mayor, also a recognized authority on the Corps of Discovery in Idaho, instead touts his town as

one of the expedition's preferred camps.

"If they (tourists) want to come to a place Lewis and Clark liked best, come to Weippe."

He says the expedition had three camps on the Weippe Prairie, where they stayed in both 1805 and 1806. What's more, the corps staged its only "retrograde march" back to the prairie, when foul weather forced them to retreat out of the mountains on their return trip. "There was 10 to 14 feet of snow," Steadman explains.

Jim Fazio, a professor of resource recreation and tourism at the University of Idaho, focuses several times on the Weippe Prairie in his book, "Across the Snowy Ranges."

"It's of course where they first met up with the main Nez Perce Nation."

He also points to the significance of property recently purchased by the National Park Service about two miles out of town. "It's pretty darn close to where one of the main camps were."

Keith Petersen, state coordinator for the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial celebration, says the 80-acre farm purchased from Rose Opresik encompasses the area where the first historic meeting took place.

He says if the Nez Perce had been more war-like, the Corps of Discovery could have been relegated to an historical footnote. "It wouldn't have taken much to knock them off."

That's why most historians welcome the debate about what really happened on the Weippe Prairie, Petersen says. "The Nez Perce story needs to be told as equally and significantly as the Lewis and Clark story."

Russell says the relationship between the expedition members and the Nez Perce is worthy of continued discussion. He says preservation of the property helps establish the kind of tangible legacy the story needs to ensure historical accuracy.

"It's interesting -- Jim and Norm and I have talked a lot about this," Russell says of his conversations with Fazio and Steadman about the significance of the Opresik property and the story it will represent.

"Soon Clark could see Indian lodges in the distance and he headed toward them," Fazio writes in his book. "About a mile from camp, he surprised three boys, undoubtedly giving them the fright of their lives.

"My friends among the Nez Perce love telling this story, embellishing it with oral traditions about how the boys described this strange band of human-like creatures. Hair on their faces -- and eyes like fish! It had to be a terrible sight."

Fazio makes no suggestion his description speaks for the Nez Perce. He offers it simply as an indication that the bicentennial, if nothing else, has provided a stage for reassessing historical accounts.

"It's a matter of perspective and I'm glad (the Nez Perces) are having an opportunity to have their say. The best thing that is coming out of this is a better understanding of the Nez Perce people."

Johnson may be contacted at deveryone@potlatch.com

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Horse problems lead to slow start

Where they were today -- 200 years ago

James R. Fazio

Saturday, September 17, 2005

An unhappy horse delayed today's start until almost noon. The mare whose colt had been killed yesterday went all the way back to where they had "nooned it" the day before and four other horses went with her. The errant five were eventually retrieved but the delay meant only 12 more miles would be traveled this day.

The exact route is uncertain but it went from Lonesome Cove to Moon Saddle, then along the main ridge to Howard Camp, dropped over 2,000 feet in elevation to near the mouth of Serpent Creek, then back up to the famous pond that reminded the Easterners of the limestone sink holes of their native land. Pvt. Whitehouse gave the place its name, writing that they camped "near a round deep Sinque hole full of water."

Historians have interpreted this to mean that the camp for this evening was right next to the pond. Steve Russell, a historical trail researcher, cites other evidence that "near" still qualifies the location of where he places the encampment. He believes the camp was about a quarter mile further on. It would have been in the creek-side meadows by what is now the grave of Albert Mallickan, a young Nez Perce man who died there while crossing the mountains with his parents in 1895.

Another colt "fell a Prey to our appetites" at the camp this night, according to Clark. The journals also record that wolves howled from the ridge just ahead. Perhaps the campfires dried out clothing soaked from the day's travel through wet snow. The soft grass of the meadow surely felt good and we can imagine Lewis' dog Seaman curled up in it and Pomp sleeping by the warmth of his mother. Perhaps a better day lay ahead tomorrow. Then again, perhaps not.

Jim Fazio is a professor in the University of Idaho Department of Conservation Social Sciences and author of "Across the Snowy Ranges: The Lewis & Clark Expedition in Idaho and Western Montana." He can be reached at jfazio@turbonet.com.

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Explorers still struggling in Bitterroot Mountains

Where They Were Today -- 200 Years Ago

James R. Fazio

Monday, September 19, 2005

Lewis and Clark expected their crossing of the Bitterroot Mountains to take six days. It was now nine days since they left Traveler's Rest and there seemed no end to the torturous mountain trail.

On this day, as Clark and his six hunters made their way up Hungry Creek, they had the good fortune of spotting a stray Indian horse. It became their breakfast and historians named the place of its demise Horsesteak Meadow. Its carcass was hung in a tree and became a welcome sight the next day when Lewis and his hungry bunch arrived.

Clark rushed westward. The exact route is disputed by the experts, but most likely he followed the Nez Perce trail into Fish Creek Meadows and then up over the next mountain to Eldorado Creek, made another tough mountain crossing and arrived at Cedar Creek where he camped at dusk. The site is just more than half-a-mile north of a grove of preserved old-growth trees known to visitors as the Lewis and Clark Grove.

Lewis, meanwhile, passed Sherman Peak or whatever other peak may have provided him with his view of the Camas Prairie and Cottonwood Butte beyond it. This is not certain. Nor is it certain how the expedition entered the rugged Hungry Creek drainage. Most maps show the route going over Willow Ridge and down to the mouth of Doubt Creek. Trail sleuth Dr. Steve Russell disagrees and argues the trail went further west to Bowl Butte and then dropped down to a point about halfway between Bowl Creek and Obia Creek.

Either way, the slopes are unbelievably steep, and the canyon bottom is treacherous. It was on this day that one of the pack horses, loaded with ammunition, slipped off the trail. It rolled almost 100 yards down the mountain into the rocky creek. When the men rushed to take off its load, to their amazement the horse got up uninjured. It had landed in one of the few open areas of water between rocks. Lewis called it "the most wonderfull escape I ever witnessed."

Still, the ordeal of crossing the Bitterroots was taking its toll on horses and men. "Irruptions of the Skin" signaled the signs of malnutrition and the early onset of starvation. Where they camped this night is open to debate, but their suffering is not. The hunters had again had no luck and it was another night of portable soup.

Jim Fazio is a professor in the University of Idaho Department of Conservation Social Sciences and author of "Across the Snowy Ranges: The Lewis & Clark Expedition in Idaho and Western Montana."

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Outlook for the expedition begins to brighten

Where They Were Today 200 Years Ago

James R. Fazio

Tuesday, September 20, 2005

This was a day to try Meriwether Lewis' temper.

Once again some of the horses strayed during the night, so his contingent of the expedition didn't get started out of Hungery Creek's rugged canyon until 10 a.m.

Frustration soon turned to joy when the men spotted the horse carcass Clark had hung in a tree the day before. His men had shot the hapless creature as it grazed in a meadow.

This is not in the journals, but Nez Perce oral tradition tells us that its owner was not pleased when he discovered the loss of his wanderer.

Thanks to the horse, Lewis would report that his party "made a hearty meal on our horse beef much to the comfort of our hungry stomachs." Then it was frustration time again.

Someone noticed one of the pack horses was missing. It carried trade goods and Captain Lewis' clothing. Eventually the horse was located and the Corps of Discovery moved onward.

It was 3 p.m. by the time Lewis climbed out of Hungery Creek, crossed the ridge that runs between what we call Pete's Fork and Boundary Peak and descended a long side ridge into Fish Creek Meadows.

From there they made a right-angle turn to the northwest and climbed 1,000 feet back to a ridge that runs north from Mex Mountain. At least this is where trail researcher Steve Russell says they went. Others believe they followed what is now Road 485, then the approximate route of the Lolo Motorway.

By whichever route they took, they arrived at a high point about one mile north of Mex Mountain. From there they descended a long ridge to their camping site, another place disputed by the experts.

The Forest Service calls the site "Full Stomach Camp," which is a good name for it. Wherever it was, Lewis ended this day in high spirits. He wrote a lengthy description of a bird he had seen earlier in the day -- the varied thrush. It was new to him, although not new to science.

Somewhat glibly he also reported that although water was a distance from their camp on the ridge, "we obtained as much as served our culinary purposes and supped on our beef."

Meanwhile, Clark had a better reason to be cheery. He was finally out of the terrible mountains.

Where timber yields to grass on the Weippe Prairie, Clark befriended some terrified Nez Perce boys who at first tried hiding. Gifts in hand, he then crossed the prairie one to two miles to be greeted at an encampment of old men and frightened women and children. This was at, or close to, where the National Park Service now owns property and where visitors can read an interpretive sign about the meeting of the two cultures.

From there, Clark was escorted to a second village that was on the southeastern outskirts of present-day Weippe. For the best information about the various sites and different opinions about them, visit sometime with Weippe's mayor and local historian, Norm Steadman.

Clark learned that the young men of the tribe were off in search of enemies. He and his men were treated with the kindest hospitality and their stomachs were filled with buffalo meat, dried salmon, berries, camas bulbs and bread-like camas cakes. In today's parlance, we would say the men pigged out. This they would soon regret.

Jim Fazio is a professor in the University of Idaho Department of Conservation Social Sciences and author of "Across the Snowy Ranges: The Lewis & Clark Expedition in Idaho and Western Montana." He can be reached at jfazio@turbonet.com.

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The explorers move up to the Weippe Prairie

200 years ago: the return trip

James Fazio

Saturday, June 10, 2006

The long wait was over. On a clear, pleasant morning 200 years ago this day, the Lewis and Clark Expedition left Kamiah at 11 a.m. to resume the slow journey homeward.

Two wandering horses kept the men in camp longer than they had wished. A search finally recovered one, but the other was left behind. The ever-helpful Nez Perce promised to find it and bring it along later.

After almost four weeks at Long Camp, the expedition crossed the grassy flat and snaked its way up the open hillsides to the north. Each of the 32 adults rode a horse and had another one for packing supplies. There were even several extra horses to ride or eat in case of emergency. The Corps of Discovery was clearly better prepared for the mountains ahead than they were on their nearly disastrous westward crossing.

The exact route taken to the Weippe Prairie is not known, but they crossed some "river hills which are very high" and in about three miles came to Collins Creek, or Lolo Creek as we call it today. Crossing the high, rushing water was difficult, but all made it across safely with only some roots and bread suffering damage.

After another five or six miles the travelers passed through thickets of young pines and firs and emerged on the eastern edge of the Weippe Prairie. Lewis and Clark named the place for the camas plants that grow there in abundance. To them it was the "quawmash flats." Sgt. Gass spelled it a little differently -- "Com-mas flat" -- and Ordway weighed in with "the Commass ground."

By any name, they all found the prairie beautiful, "extreemely fertile and generally free of stone." Ordway estimated the open areas to be about 2,000 acres, with "points of timber" extending like fingers out into the plain. These low ridges, he said, made excellent places for the native people to live while collecting their winter supply of food.

It was at such a point of timber that the expedition stopped for the night and the next several days. It marks the western terminus of the Indian trail they followed across the Bitterroots. Scholars are not in agreement on the exact location, but if you believe trail researcher Steve Russell, the camp was near the confluence of Jim Ford and Heywood creeks. This site today is on private property, but you can see it in the distance by driving east on Larson Road, the road that passes the interpretive sign by the Opresik farmstead, until you come to Warren Road that runs north and south.

After getting camp set up, Lewis took time to list the trees and shrubs in the area, including one he called "sevenbark." It looked much like an eastern shrub with which he was familiar. He had collected and pressed one earlier by Potlatch River that eventually ended up in Philadelphia. Botanist Frederick

Pursh then named it in honor of Lewis as *Philadelphus lewisii*, the lovely flowering shrub we know as *syringa*, Idaho's state flower.

As the day came to an end, Lewis reported that John Collins was the only successful hunter, but that his kill was a fine "doe on which we supped much to our satisfaction." Whether as an appetizer or dessert we are not told, but Lewis also tried some of the many "burrowing squirrels" in the area, or what we know as the Columbian ground squirrel. He liked those, too, proclaiming them "quite as tender and well flavored as our grey squirrel."

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An act of kindness deep in the wilderness

200 years ago; The return trip

James Fazio
Sunday, June 25, 2006

The Lewis and Clark Expedition was on the move very early in the morning 200 years ago today.

Drewyer and Shields were sent ahead in a successful effort to locate two horses that had taken leave without permission the morning of June 18 in Hungery Creek.

At a more leisurely pace, the rest of the party made their way once again over the ridge near Mex Mountain and down into Fish Creek Meadows. There they found the Field brothers waiting as ordered. They had been sent ahead to hunt, but unfortunately they found no game.

The expedition stopped to have their midday meal in the broad meadows of Fish Creek. Instead of dwelling on meat, or the lack of it, Meriwether Lewis described in his journal another food -- a little plant he likened to the eastern Jerusalem artichoke.

Sacagawea brought some to him and from its description botanists today recognize it as the western spring beauty. Its little twin leaves and white blossom are among the first harbingers of spring when snow leaves the forest floor.

Lewis' description was a first in the annals of botany. Its small bulb, he said, "was a good deal in flavor and consistency" like the plant he was familiar with back home. He also recognized it as the same plant that Drewyer had taken from a Shoshone family last summer near Salmon after they tried to steal his rifle.

With rain making the climb unpleasant, the long train of horses, dog, men and Sacagawea made its way across the wet meadows and up a long, densely forested side ridge to the mountain crest now traversed by the Boundary Peak Road.

They crossed the ridge about one mile west of Windy Saddle and descended to the grassy openings along Hungery Creek. Following the creek, they passed through Horsesteak Meadow and camped for the night at a small flat about one mile further down stream.

I have hiked this rugged area, once on a miserable wet day with the temperature in the 40s. I had the best modern equipment and was still chilled and uncomfortable.

What a different kind of people they were 200 years ago to ride, work and sleep with only animal skins to protect them from the rain and snow.

On this wet day of the historic journey, one of the Nez Perce guides was feeling unwell, and no wonder -- "this Indian having no other covering except his mockers and a dressed Elk Skin

"without the hair," wrote William Clark. Lewis, Clark noted, gave him a small buffalo robe which he had carried along all the way from the Missouri country.

When naming campsites for the Forest Service, the late Ralph Space dubbed the overnight site of June 25 "Jerusalem Artichoke Camp." The namesake plant described in the journals, however, was not found at the camp but many miles back at Fish Creek Meadows.

Historical trail researcher, Steve Russell, has made a good suggestion. He proposes the camp site of June 25 be renamed "Buffalo Robe Camp." It would be more accurate and a nice way to commemorate an act of kindness.

It was such acts -- both ways between the first white people and the Nez Perce people -- that should be the true legacy of the expedition and our current commemoration of it 200 years later.

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Archaeologists follow trail back to 1806

Site visited by part of Lewis and Clark expedition may have been found

By Eric Barker

June 18, 2007

HELLS CANYON - Archaeologists believe they have found the Nez Perce Indian village where three members of the Lewis and Clark expedition spent two nights and one day on an ill-fated fishing expedition.

In the spring of 1806, while expedition members were camped along the Clearwater River waiting for mountain snows to melt, Sgt. Ordway was dispatched to fetch salmon from the nearby Salmon River. Historians have speculated over the route that Ordway and Ppts. Robert Frazer and Peter Weise took. But until recently, historians didn't know exactly where the men descended into the lower Salmon River gorge and Hells Canyon or precisely where the Nez Perce village stood.

It was widely understood they left Long Camp near Kamiah and climbed up a steep ridge, probably near Susie Creek, to the Camas Prairie. According to Ordway's journal, the men crossed the prairie and descended to a Ncz Perce village on the Salmon River. But they arrived ahead of the spring salmon run. So the men and their guide, Chief Twisted Hair, headed for another fishing site and the Nez Perce village on the Snake River.

Steve Russell, a now-retired electrical engineering professor from the University of Iowa and an expert on historic trails, started searching for the route several years ago. He deduced the men likely descended to the Salmon River via a ridge between Deer and Eagle creeks. When they didn't find the fish they were after he thinks they hiked down the Salmon and then up Wapshilla Creek to the ridge of the same name and descended Cottonwood Creek. From there, he says, they dropped down to Big Cougar Bar.

The topography there matches that described by Ordway in his journal. When Russell flew over the site a few years ago he noticed some depressions on a bench above the bar. He figured that is where the longhouse, also described by Ordway, stood.

This year the archaeologists, led by Ken Reid of the State Historical Preservation Office at Boise, conducted a dig there. They uncovered clues that a longhouse did stand at the site and it was there in the right time frame to match the Ordway trip.

"The dimensions match what Ordway described and the context fits what he said about it," Reid said. "All circumstantial evidence points to it."

Reid and his colleagues found a handful of artifacts that tied the longhouse site to the right era. They include a small bead that is the same kind Lewis and Clark and the fur trappers that followed them used as trade currency with the Indians. They also found the head of a tack that early explorers and mountain men used to decorate their tools and weapons. Also unearthed was the lid of a tea canister. The canister is dated 1822, some 18 years after Ordway would have been there. But it shows the site was one visited by white people and Reid said the longhouse likely persisted until about 1863, when the tribe signed its second treaty with the federal government and most Indians were moved to the reservation at Lapwai.

"The first 20 years after Ordway would have been the height of the fur trade and a lot of people came through here," said Skip Miller, an archaeologist with the U.S. Forest Service.

None of the artifacts can be directly linked to Ordway. But Reid points out Ordway and his men only spent two nights and one day there. And during this part of their cross-country journey the men were wearing pants and shirts made of buckskins.

"There were no uniform pieces or buttons to lose," he said.

Before Reid and his colleagues unearthed a single scoop of dirt the historians used high-tech equipment to map the small bench where they believed the longhouse once stood. The map allowed them to surgically excavate the site while leaving most of it undisturbed.

"We've been able to keep our excavation very low and disturb as little as possible," said Travis Pitkin, an archaeologist with the historic preservation office,

The equipment measures magnetic charges in the soil and can detect where the ground has been disturbed and where earth has been piled. The high-tech tools also measure the electrical conductivity of the soil. The conductivity changes where soil has been heated from fire. So they were able to produce maps that showed things like the outline of the house, where fire hearths were located and where artifacts like the tin tea canister lid were hidden.

"The whole goal is to take an X-ray vision of the subsurface," said Ken Kvamme, an archaeologist from the University of Arkansas who specializes in the use of geophysics. "It kind of gives the diggers more to work with."

While the archaeologist can't prove for certain the spot near Cougar Bar is the one visited by Ordway, Frazer and Weise say the evidence they unearthed along with the topography of the site makes it a sure bet. That made their trip there a fruitful one.

It was more than Ordway got out of his journey. He and his men traded for salmon there but for some reason didn't cook the fish before returning to Long Camp - a three-day journey. By the time they reached the Clearwater River the meat had spoiled.

Barker may be contacted at ebarker@lmtribune.com or at (208) 743-9600, ext. 273.

Archaeologists follow trail back to 1806

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Members of an archaeology team record data as they wrap a dig in Hells Canyon. They believe members of the Lewis and Clark expedition stayed at a Nez Perce long house that once stood at the site above Cougar Bar.



A Pride Tea canister lid dated 1822 was found at the site.



Archaeologists found a trading bead, likely made in Italy, at the dig site in Hells Canyon.

By Eric Barker

Monday, June 18, 2007

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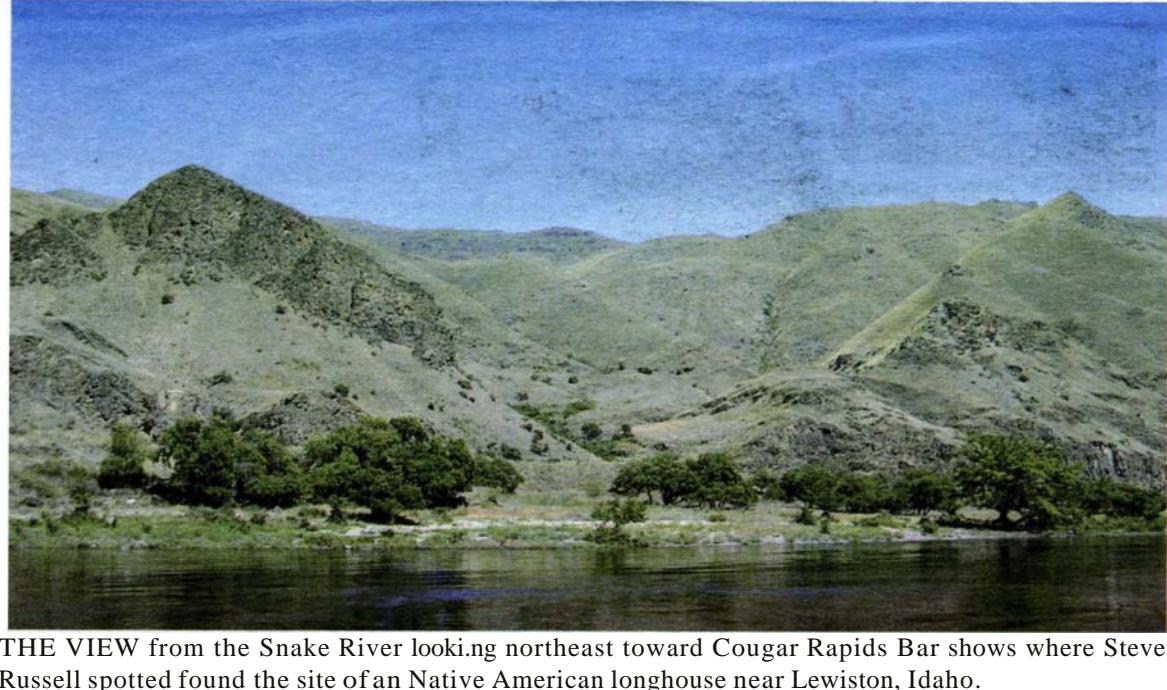
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THE VIEW from the Snake River looking northeast toward Cougar Rapids Bar shows where Steve Russell spotted and found the site of an Native American longhouse near Lewiston, Idaho.

Steve Russell Locates Lewis and Clark Expedition Site

Archaeologists believe they have found the Nez Perce Indian village where three members of the Lewis and Clark expedition spent two nights and one day on an ill-fated fishing expedition.

In the spring of 1806, while expedition members were camped along the Clearwater River waiting for mountain snows to melt, Sgt. Ordway was dispatched to fetch salmon from the nearby Salmon River. Historians have speculated over the route that Ordway and Pts. Robert Frazer and Peter Weise took. But until recently, historians didn't know exactly where the men descended into the lower Salmon River gorge and Hells Canyon or precisely where the Nez Perce village stood.

It was widely understood they left Long Camp near Kamiah and climbed up a steep ridge, probably near Susie Creek, to the Camas Prairie. According to Ordway's journal, the men crossed the prairie and descended to a Nez Perce village on the Salmon River. But they arrived ahead of the spring salmon run. So the men and their guide, Chief Twisted Hair, headed for another fishing site and the Nez Perce village on the Snake River.

Steve Russell, a now-retired electrical engineering professor from Iowa State University in Ames, Iowa, and former graduate of White Sulphur Springs High School, and an expert on historic trails, started searching for the route several years ago. He deduced the men likely descended to the Salmon River via a ridge between Deer and Eagle creeks. When they didn't find the fish they were after he thinks they hiked down the Salmon and then up Wapshilla Creek to the ridge of the same name and descended

Cottonwood Creek. From there, he says, they dropped down to Big Cougar Bar.

The topography there matches that described by Ordway in his journal. When Russell flew over the site a few years ago he noticed some depressions on a bench above the bar. He figured that is where the longhouse, also described by Ordway, stood.

This year the archaeologists, led by Ken Reid of the State Historical Preservation Office at Boise, conducted a dig there. They uncovered clues that a longhouse did stand at the site and it was there in the right time frame to match the Ordway trip.

"The dimensions match what Ordway described and the context fits what he said about it," Reid said. "All circumstantial evidence points to it."

Reid and his colleagues found a handful of artifacts that tied the longhouse site to the right era. They include a small bead that is the same kind Lewis and Clark and the fur trappers that followed them used as trade currency with the Indians. They also found the head of a tack that early explorers and mountain men used to decorate their tools and weapons. Also unearthed was the lid of a tea canister. The canister is dated 1822, some 18 years after Ordway would have been there. But it shows the site was one visited by white people and Reid said the longhouse likely persisted until about 1863, when the tribe signed its second treaty with the federal government and most Indians were moved to the reservation at Lapwai.

"The first 20 years after Ordway would have been the height of the fur trade and a lot of people came through here," said Skip Miller, an archaeologist with the U.S. Forest

Service.

None of the artifacts can be directly linked to Ordway. But Reid points out Ordway and his men only spent two nights and one day the reo And during this part of their cross-country journey the men where wear ing pants and shirts made of buck skin s.

"There were no uniform pieces or buttons to lose," he said.

Before Reid and his colleagues unearthed a single scoop of dirt the historians used high-tech equipment to map the small bench where they believed the longhouse once stood. The map allowed them to surgically excavate the site while leaving most of it undisturbed.

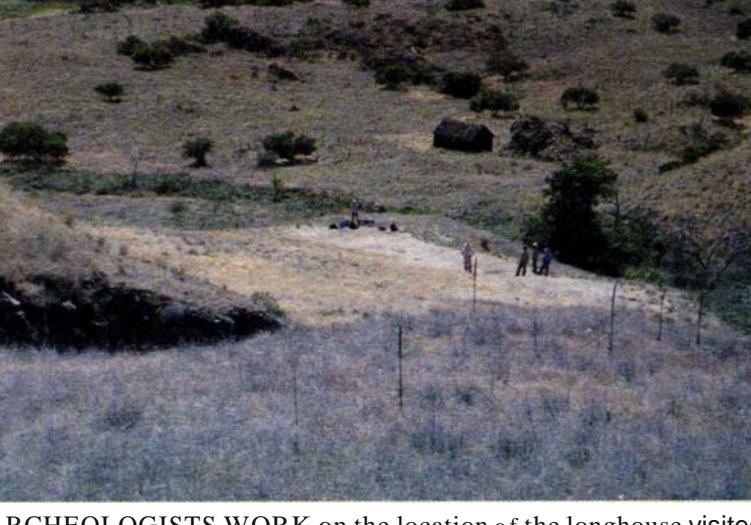
"We've been able to keep our excavation very low and disturb as little as possible," said Travis Pitkin, an archaeologist with the historic preservation office,

The equipment measures magnetic charges in the soil and can detect where the ground has been disturbed and where earth has been piled. The high-tech tools also measure the electrical conductivity of the soil. The conductivity changes where soil has been heated from fire. So they were able to produce maps that showed things like the outline of the house, where fire hearths were located and where artifacts like the tin tea canister lid where hidden.

"The whole goal is to take an X-ray vision of the subsurface," said Ken Kvamme, an archaeologist from the University of Arkansas who specializes in the use of geophysics. "It kind of gives the diggers more to work with."

While the archaeologist can't prove for certain the spot near Cougar Bar is the one visited by Ordway, Frazer and Weise say the evidence they unearthed along with the topography of the site make s it a sure bet. That made their trip there a fruitful one.

It was more than Ordway got out of his journey. He and his men traded for salmon there but for some reason didn't cook the fish before returning to Long Camp - a three-day journey. By the time they reached the Clearwater River the meat had spoiled.



ARCHEOLOGISTS WORK on the location of the longhouse visited by members of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

Photos by
Steve F. Russell

Archaeologists follow trail to Lewis-Clark camp

Associated Press

HELLS CANYON, Idaho — Archeologists have uncovered a Nez Perce Indian village believed to be the site where three members of the Lewis and Clark expedition spent time on an ill-fated fishing trip.

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The rest of the expedition was camped along the Clearwater River waiting for mountain snows to melt when the three men descended into the lower Salmon River gorge and Hells Canyon. Based on Ordway's journal, historians have suspected the men left Long Camp near Kamiah and climbed a steep ridge to the Camas Prairie before reaching the Nez Perce village on the Salmon River.

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Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering

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Retired Professor Discovers Historic Lewis and Clark Expedition Site with GPS

July 05, 2007 12:39 PM

Category: ECpE News

Contacts:

 Dana Schmidt, communications specialist, ECpE, (515) 294-3071, schmidtd@iastate.edu

 Steve Russell, associate professor emeritus, ECpE, sfr@iastate.edu

Ames, Iowa -- For 21 consecutive years, **Steve Russell**, associate professor emeritus of electrical and computer engineering, has spent his summers camping in a tent out West, using Global Positioning Systems (GPS) and precision information systems to research and record hundreds of miles of the Lewis and Clark Trail and various American Indian trails in the region.

This summer, Russell hit the historic trail research jackpot. "A site I discovered on the Snake River has been surveyed by archeologists and they believe it is an authentic Lewis and Clark site," says Russell.

According to the Associated Press, the site in Idaho is a Nez Perce Indian village believed to be the site where three members of the Lewis and Clark expedition spent time on an ill-fated fishing trip in 1806.

Russell started searching for the route taken by the expedition members several years ago. He realized the topography along Wapshilla and Cottonwood creeks and the Big Cougar Bar match the descriptions in expedition member Sgt. John Ordway's journal.

This year, teams of archeologists began excavating the site. They found artifacts as well as clues that a longhouse—as described by Ordway—did stand there during the same period that Ordway would have been in the vicinity.

Russell says he and the archeologists will apply to the federal government to earn National Historic Landmark status for the location.



Artifacts

Facts

Volume 24, No. 2

Idaho Archaeological Society, Inc.

October 2007

Archaeologists Follow Trail Back to 1806 Lewis-Clark Camp

Courtesy of the Associated Press

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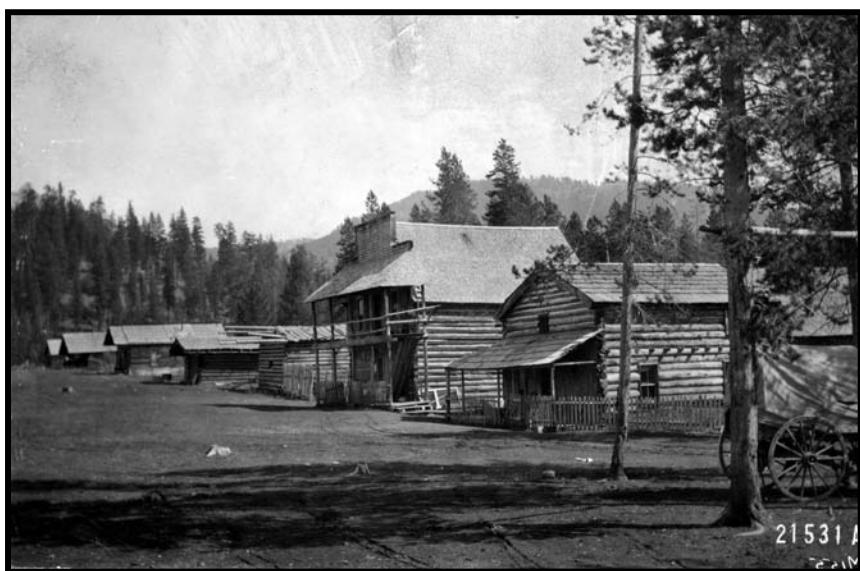
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Historic Structures Lost During Devastating 2007 Fire Season

By Susie Osgood

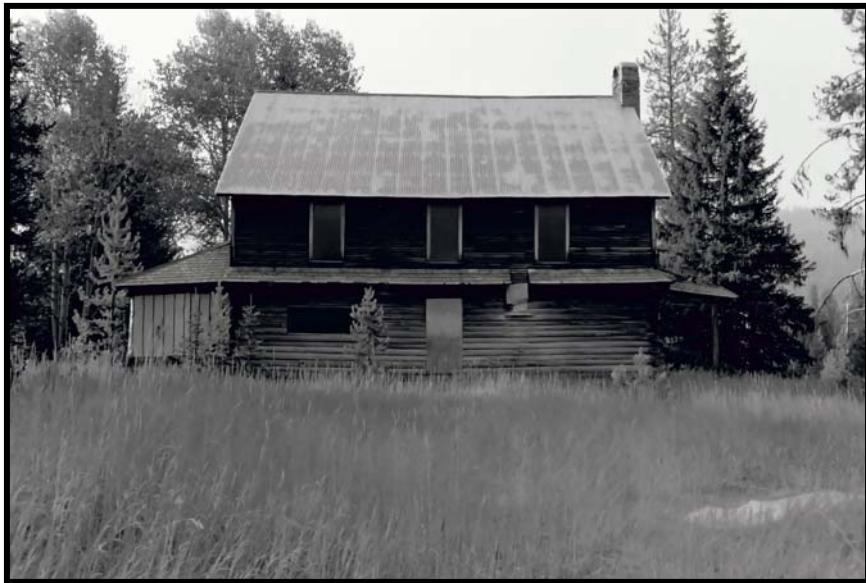
Boise National Forest, IAS President, Intermountain Chapter Member



Knox circa 1914.

This year Idaho experienced another terrible fire season. Over two million acres burned in the state. As of October, Forest Service archeologists are still evaluating the fires' effects on archaeological resources. On the Boise National Forest close to 400,000 acres burned – the Cascade Complex alone scorched 320,000 acres. This year's fires had the worst impact on archaeological resources since the Trail Creek Fire of 2001, which damaged or destroyed over one-hundred archaeological sites in the Atlanta Historic Mining District.

The Cascade Complex took the most devastating toll on archaeological resources. Several important buildings were lost at Knox Ranch, a historic town site located just north of Warm Lake. Knox was a way station for miners traveling to Thunder Mountain. Hailed as Idaho's last gold rush, Thunder Mountain is located in the Salmon River Mountains east of Yellow Pine. In 1902 the Idaho State Legislature built a wagon road to Roosevelt, the mining camp at Thunder Mountain. Two years later, Charles C. Randall advertised Knox as the largest, most comfortable, and best supplied way station en route to the camp. The town had a hotel, post office, phone service, and a store that sold mining equipment, groceries, dry goods, and other supplies. It was even said that Knox had a brothel!



Knox Lodge, built circa 1935, it replaced earlier lodges that burned.

The gold rush was short-lived, and collapsed in 1909 when a large mudslide inundated Roosevelt. Randall eventually sold Knox, which was transformed by subsequent owners into a resort lodge and outfitter and guiding business. In 1979 the Forest Service acquired the property.

The fire destroyed the main lodge and several outbuildings. Despite the fact that a sprinkler system was turned on the buildings and a fully equipped fire camp was stationed at Knox, fire crews were unable to save the structures. A crown fire

with severe winds ripped through the town site, creating extremely dangerous conditions for the crews.

Other sites were also lost or damaged. Snowshoe Cabin was destroyed, even though the building was fire wrapped. The cabin was an early Forest Service guard station, and more recently a popular spot with backcountry enthusiasts. Again, winds ripped the wrap right off. The same thing happened at Meadow Creek Lookout, built in the 1930s. There, an outhouse was lost even though it had been wrapped.

Although historic structures were destroyed, it was not for lack of protection efforts. Fire crews worked tirelessly to protect these buildings, and because of their efforts, treasures such as Landmark Ranger Station and Stolle Guard Station were saved.



View of Knox Lodge after 2007 fire.

Hopi Basketry

By Jan Summers Duffy

OJ Smith Museum Curator & Archaeologist, College of Idaho

The OJ Smith Museum of Natural History's Archaeology/Ethnography Dept. has just installed a Native American HOPI basketry display in the Boone Hall case.

The items are from the Gates-Lewis Anthropological collection of the museum and include Kachina-inspired baskets and woven plaques, plus other beautiful artifacts, complete with informational text. The women of the Hopi, a Southwest tribe, fabricated flat Kachina-inspired basketry plaques as ceremonial gifts and still weave baskets today. The Hopi also produce colorful textiles and pottery.

The display, completed by the museum's Curator & Archaeologist, Jan Summers Duffy, was inspired by a joint effort of the college course entitled, Spirit In Art & Culture, and the museum using artifacts held in its collection. The Archaeology/Ethnographic collections of the OJ Smith Museum consists off numerous artifacts and information from all areas of the world, fully accessible by students and the community for viewing, research and study. Please stop by for a look. Visits can be arranged through Jan via email (jduffy@albertson.edu)



Above and left: Hopi baskets from the OJ Smith Museum collection.

IDAHO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY CHAPTER INFORMATION

Salmon River Chapter

Jeff Parnett - President
Call for Meeting Information
208-637-2202

Great Basin Chapter

Kathy Hamlett - President
Call for Meeting Information
208-466-8407

Snake River Chapter

Karen Quinton - President
Call for Meeting Information
208-655-4251

Intermountain Chapter

Marc Munch - President
Call for Meeting Information
208-334-8449

North Idaho Chapter (Formation in Progress)

Contact Susie Osgood
For Information
208-373-4242

New IAS Officers Elected

IAS held its general membership meeting on September 30th 2006 after the annual conference. The purpose of this meeting was to elect IAS officers and discuss the 2007 conference.

The officers are:

President: Susie Osgood

Professional Advisor: Mary Anne Davis

Vice President: Kevin Schroeder

Editor, *Idaho Archaeologist*: Mark Plew

Secretary: Julie Rodman

Treasurer: Lorraine Keaveney

REMEMBER THE IAS WEBSITE!

The website can be accessed at <http://anthro.boisestate.edu> then clicking the IAS link!

Thanks to Susie Osgood and Jan Summers Duffy for their contributions to this issue of ARTIFACTS.

MEMBERSHIP NOTE Your Recorded Expiration Date is on Your Mailing Label!

If you are viewing this electronically, please contact the editor to obtain your current membership status! It is time for all of us to renew our 2007-2008 membership. Please take this time to fill out and send in the membership form in this issue, with your payment. Your support will help the IAS continue to bring you information and events about Idaho's heritage.

From the Editor

All IAS members and chapters are encouraged to submit news, articles, and any items of interest for publication. Without active contribution of IAS chapters and their members, ARTIFACTS would not be possible. Please feel free to submit any news of upcoming projects, excavations, lectures, workshops, and classes, as well as feature-length articles.

With your help, ARTIFACTS will continue to be a vital forum for news and commentary that deals with archaeology in Idaho and elsewhere.

We need your contributions if all IAS chapters are to be represented fairly and equitably.

Please send your contributions for publication to the following:

Marc Munch 2025 North 24th Boise, Idaho 83702

208-334-8449 marcmunch1@msn.com



Idaho Archaeological Society
PO Box 1976
Boise, Idaho 83701

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- ***Lewis and Clark Archaeology***
- ***2007 Wildfires Destroy Historic Resources***
- ***C of I, OJ Smith Museum Hopi Basketry Display***
- ***34th Annual Conference Information***
- ***Membership Renewal Information***

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Jun 18, 4:55 PM EDT

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Advertisement

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Information from: Lewiston Tribune, <http://www.lmtribune.com/>

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“The History and Preservation People”

NEWS RELEASE

For Immediate Release – November 14, 2007

Contact: Linda Morton-Keithley, 208-514-2320 E-mail: linda.morton-keithley@ishs.idaho.gov

New Lewis and Clark Book Available

BOISE (November 14, 2007) —

Follow the route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition across Idaho with a new book from the Idaho State Historical Society. *Lewis and Clark Across the Mountains: Mapping the Corps of Discovery in Idaho*, by Steve F. Russell, includes 38 full-color maps detailing the Corps' travels across the state, black and white photographs, and descriptions of the trip. It is the result of over 17 years of research by the author.

Steve F. Russell was born in Lewiston, Idaho, and grew up along the Lewis and Clark Trail in north central Idaho and western Montana. The book combines his meticulous archival research, 65 days of field work using a Global Positioning System (GPS) with accuracy with two meters, and hundreds of hours of data analysis.

Lewis and Clark Across the Mountains is available from the Idaho State Historical Society, 2205 Old Penitentiary Road, Boise, ID 83712 and costs \$20.00, plus 6% Idaho sales tax (if applicable) and \$2.00 for shipping/handling. Retail inquiries are welcome.

The book is funded, in part, by a grant from the Idaho Governor's Lewis and Clark Trail Committee.

The Idaho State Historical Society (ISHS) is a state government agency with a goal of protecting the cultural heritage of Idaho by preserving historic and prehistoric resources and providing access to documents, artifacts, sites, and information of historic significance for the

benefit and appreciation of the public. Dedicated to serving its statewide community, the agency carries out its mission through education programs, technical assistance, development of publications and exhibits, and by encouraging local, state and regional entities to preserve history.

Learn more about the Society at www.idahohistory.net .

#

Sawtooth Science Institute 2007



Idaho State
UNIVERSITY



IDAHO MUSEUM of NATURAL HISTORY



Division of Continuing Education

Welcome to the Sawtooth Science Institute

From the Director

From its inception in 1990, the Sawtooth Science Institute (SSI) has continually developed new programs to serve our mission of fostering a reconnection of our nature-starved populace to the natural world. SSI continues to find innovative ways to bridge these gaps wherever we can find them. For some time, we have followed and participated in several successful national programs, attended many meetings, conferences, and projects designed to find new ways to foster conservation of our natural heritage.

To serve that goal, in March of 2007, we'll offer a series of naturalist lectures and discussions designed to bring more scientific knowledge to the region and in particular to Central Idaho. Because Idaho has some of the last remaining large tracts of roadless areas (outside Alaska) in the country, conserving the "heart of Idaho" is critical to efforts and initiatives in the entire Rocky Mountain region. It is my fondest hope that this is just the beginning of continuing expansion of SSI and natural heritage studies.

I am also pleased to announce that in May 2006 Idaho State University signed an agreement with the College of Southern Idaho to increase academic and enrichment programs in Blaine County. We at ISU are grateful to CSI and the Blaine County School District for allowing us to join them in jointly serving the needs of the region.

With this new endeavor, ISU gave me the honor of a new and expanded position as director for that outreach center. I am very excited about this new role and am working toward learning how ISU can better serve the needs of the region. We are currently focusing on upper division education courses, teacher certification, health profession education, and human resource development and training. We've opened an office at the Blaine County Community Campus, 1050 Fox Acres Rd., Suite 403, in Hailey.



Photo: Bob Gertschen

I am always available by telephone: 208-788-9686; 578-3643 (Hailey office); and 309-0901 (cell). The mailing address for SSI remains the same: P.O. Box 2167, Sun Valley, Idaho 83353. And, of course, I will continue to adopt and develop new programs under the SSI wing.

Chris

Christine Gertschen
Founder and Director
Sawtooth Science Institute

***The Sawtooth Science Institute is an outreach field study center
of Idaho State University's Division of Continuing Education
and the Idaho Museum of Natural History.***

SSI Goals

**Serving the needs of all students of natural history:
teachers, community groups and other lifelong learners**

**Providing site-specific natural history information,
materials, and resources**

**Aiding in the integration of locally relevant cultural and
natural history across disciplines in the K - 12 classroom**

**Facilitating a re-connection with the natural environment
and our unique intermountain heritage**

Our workshops and field studies take place in many spectacular locations. Generally we begin with classroom activities, multi-media presentations and discussions. Students are then prepared for the field investigations to follow. We spend as much time as possible in the outdoors. No previous experience is required, but you will need to be comfortable in our outdoor classroom.

Our workshops are designed to address a diverse audience. Please note that several of the workshops require considerable hiking, oftentimes at elevations of 6000 feet or more. If you're in doubt, please ask — we are happy to help!

Please come prepared for all kinds of weather — our Idaho weather is predictably unpredictable. Appropriate hiking shoes, warm layers and rain gear are important. Your safety is very important to us and we use all discretion in our field work. Whenever possible, we'll provide transportation but it may be necessary to carpool to our study sites.

Register today!

After you have registered, we will provide information about the workshop times, necessary items, extra expenses, local lodging and nearby campgrounds. Each workshop accepts a limited number of participants. Detailed registration information is in the back of this catalog.

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Photo: Chris Gertschen

2007 Workshop Schedule at a Glance

Except as noted, all workshops are two days and one credit.

Spring

Jan 13-14	Craters of the Moon Winter Ecology	Craters
March 7- May 2	Idaho's Wild Heart: Central Idaho Natural History	Hailey
May 4-5	Craters of the Moon Natural History for Educators	Craters

Summer

June 12-13	Silver Creek Birding and Botany	Hailey
June 14-15	Rocks and Ice	Hailey/Sun Valley
June 19-20	Swamp Creatures and Desert Wetlands	Twin Falls
June 21-22	Idaho Issues: Water!	Burley
June 26-27	Teton River Birding and Botany	Driggs
June 28-29	Crafting the Lewis and Clark Adventure	Wood River Valley
July 9-10	On the Trail with Lewis & Clark - I	Salmon
July 11-12	On the Trail with Lewis & Clark - II	Lost Trail Pass
July 13-14	High Country Plants	Sun Valley
July 16-17	Rocky Mountain Adventure I: Wetlands	Idaho Falls
July 18-19	Rocky Mountain Adventure II: Desert	Idaho Falls
July 19-20	Idaho Butterflies and Wildflowers	Hailey/Sun Valley
July 23-24	Rocky Mountain Adventure III: Mountains	Idaho Falls
July 24-25	Massacre Rocks Natural History	Massacre Rocks S.P.
July 25-26	Rocky Mountain Adventure IV: Rivers and Streams	Idaho Falls
July 30-31	Rocky Mountain Adventure V: Water Resources	Idaho Falls
Aug 1-2	Rocky Mountain Adventure VI: Energy Sources	Idaho Falls
Aug 7-8	Central Idaho History Adventure - I	Challis
Aug 9-10	Central Idaho History Adventure - II	Smiley Creek
Aug 10-11	Craters of the Moon Geology	Craters
Aug 14-15	Henry's Fork Headwaters Birding and Botany	Island Park
Aug 16-17	Stream Ecology for Flyfishermen & Women	Wood River Valley



Photo: Roger Boe



Photo: Timothy Frazier

January 13-14 CRATERS OF THE MOON WINTER ECOLOGY WORKSHOP

Meets: Craters of the Moon National Monument
Instructors: Doug Owen (NPS), BLM, and Other Staff
Limit: 20

Craters of the Moon National Monument is spectacular any time of year, but the stark contrast between the black basalt and white snow makes it unique among other winter activity areas in Idaho. The Monument has been recognized by the Winter Wildlands Alliance as the first Snow School for Idaho, and is now ready to invite you to snowshoe (we'll provide the snowshoes!) in the Park. This workshop provides educator training about the wonderful world of winter; the different kinds of "Nivean" or snow-world environments: the characteristics and properties of snow; and the processes that act on snow. We'll also discuss animal and plant coping mechanisms, strategies, behaviors, and survival adaptations to winter. Winter health and safety issues, such as avalanches and hypothermia, are also presented. We'll demonstrate a variety of activities, games, and experiments that can be used with students to teach about winter ecology. Tracks and trails are usually abundant and participants will learn to identify the animals that made them.

PLEASE NOTE: We will cover approximately 3-5 miles on snowshoes.

Workshop fee: 550

EDUC 49BP

BIQL49BP

Recording fee: 550

Index number: 210031

Index number: 210011

Section: 31

Section: 31



Photo: Chris Gertschen



Photo: Ray Laible



Photo: Ruth Moorhead



Photo: Jamie Bennett

March 7 - May 2 (Thursdays, 6-8:00 pm)

IDAHO'S WILD HEART: CENTRAL IDAHO NATURAL HISTORY

Meets: Blaine County Community Campus

No limit

This is an evening lecture series that meets weekly for two hours each week. Those who are not seeking credit may attend for the "per lecture" fee of \$15 per week or for the entire series for \$75. Credit seekers must pay the entire series workshop fee, attend all lectures, prepare a short assignment, and pay the recording fee to be eligible for one credit.

We'll focus our studies on the Central Idaho region, beginning with an overview of our geology and soils, habitat, plants and animals, and culminate in land use issues and conservation science. We'll touch on geography (through the use of mapping techniques), biology, ecology, and zoology using some of the latest methods and tools. As far as we know, this is a course that has never been done before, but the material is essential for everyone who is interested in learning about this spectacular "wild heart" of our state. This is a perfect way to prepare for summer field courses. Don't miss this crash course in conservation science!

Workshop fee: \$75 for series; \$15 per lecture Recording fee: \$50 for series

EDUC 498P

Index number: 210290

Section: 32

BIOL 498P

Index number: 210264

"Excellent teaching and preparation by Doug Owen. Plants and animals helped balance the geology. The Sawooth Science Institute really does a great job!"

- Craters of the Moon Natural History workshop participant

May 4-5

CRATERS OF THE MOON NATURAL HISTORY FOR EDUCATORS

Meets: Craters of the Moon National Monument

Instructors: Doug Owen, NPS, BLM, and ID Fish and Game staff

Limit: 15

This workshop is designed primarily for educators who are preparing to bring others to the Monument for a field trip. Through multi-media presentations (powerpoint and slide shows, video, and computer animations), several scientists will present the natural history of the Monument. There will be field trips on both Friday and Saturday visiting a variety of interesting sites and the processes that made them what they are. Participants will learn about the geology, plants, animals, and ecology of the Monument up close and personal. Warning: Instructor Doug Owen's enthusiasm is contagious!

Workshop fee: \$50

EDUC 498P

BIOL 498P

Recording fee: \$50

Index number: 210033

Index number: 210023

Section: 33



Photo: Roger Boe

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Photo: Dick Anderson



Photo: Scott Earle



Photo: Chris Gertschen



Photo: Chris Gertschen



Photo: Ruth Moorhead

June 12-13

SILVER CREEK BIRDING AND BOTANY

Meets: Bellevue

Instructors: David Mead, Ruth Moorhead

Limit: 10

Few birding areas compare with the richness of the Nature Conservancy's Silver Creek Preserve, and there's no better way to see this area than by canoe. Being on the water is a wonderful way to see birds that you don't typically see on the shore. Birds also allow you to get much closer when you're on the water. You will learn beginning birding techniques and the basics of canoeing in this workshop. We'll have a morning classroom session, followed by a day and half of birding by canoe on Silver Creek. The paddling will be easy and relaxing.

Workshop fee: \$70

EDUC 498P

BIOL 498P

Recording fee: \$50

Index number: 310332

Index number: 310325

Section: 34



Photo: Ruth Moorhead

June 14-15

ROCKS AND ICE: CENTRAL IDAHO GEOLOGY

Meets: Ketchum

Instructor: Glenn Thackray

Limit: 15

The beauty of the Central Idaho landscape is the result of a rich and varied geologic history, with the finishing touches provided by Pleistocene glaciers. Because glaciation was so prevalent in Central Idaho, we'll have a perfect outdoor classroom for studying glacial processes, emphasizing those that have produced the spectacular glacial landforms of the Sawtooth Mountains and the Wood River Valley.

The entire course takes place in the field visiting examples of Central Idaho geology on June 14-15. If you lack prior experience in geology, you are required to review a powerpoint presentation designed to provide a crash course in Idaho geology. Participants must be prepared for moderate to more difficult hiking (approximately 5 miles each day).

Workshop fee: \$70

EDUC 498P

GEOL 498P

Recording fee: \$50

Index number: 310341

Index number: 310083

Section: 35

"I plan to take more courses...they help me understand the relationships between Idaho's natural history and the people who have lived here."

- Rocks & Ice workshop participant



Photo: Ray Laible



Photo: Ray Laible



Photo: Terry Maret



Photo: Ruth Moorhead

June 19 - 20

SWAMP CREATURES AND DESERT WETLANDS

Instructor: Ross Spackman

Meets: CSI Twin Falls

Limit: 15

If you were one of those kids who couldn't be kept from the water's edge or want to learn how to make the most of that tendency in other kids, this is the workshop for you! Come learn how wetlands function to purify water and provide homes to many creatures. You'll discover what macroinvertebrates are and learn how to assess the environmental quality of waterways. We'll emphasize hands-on experiences, construct and install duck nesting boxes and in general "muck" around in these rich and varied ecosystems within the desert environment. Bring wading shoes or boots and sunscreen. We'll be outside about half of the class time.

Workshop fee: \$70
EDUC 498P
BIOL 498P

Recording fee: \$50
Index number: 356004
Index number: 356002

Section: 36



Photo: Ruth Moorhead

June 21 - 22

IDAHO ISSUES: WATER!

Meets: CSI Burley Campus

Instructor: Ross Spackman

Limit: 15

Idaho, the Gem State, is a treasure replete with natural resources that some people feel are in peril. This class will investigate the most critical issue for the state of Idaho: Water! Topics include salmon recovery, water rights, hydrology, and water quality.

One day will be a field trip to the Idaho National Lab where we will learn about environmental remediation and aquifer protection along with nuclear power production. Bring a lunch or money to eat at the cafeteria.

Workshop fee: \$70
EDUC 498P
BIOL 498P

Recording fee: \$50
Index number: 310572
Index number: 310542

Section: 37



Photo: Ross Spackman

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Photo: David Mead



Photo: Ray Laible



Photo: Chris Gertschen



Photo: Chris Gertschen

June 26-27

TETON RIVER BIRDING AND BOTANY

Meets: Driggs

Instructors: David Mead, Ruth Moorhead

Limit: 10

This beautiful river flowing through the Teton Valley is an easy river for beginning canoeists. The Teton is a small meandering stream; with every turn of the river revealing fantastic views of the Grand Teton Range.

Running primarily through willow stands and cottonwoods, and occasionally opening up to sagebrush hills and fields makes for wonderful opportunities to see a great diversity of plants and birds. You bring the binoculars – we'll provide the canoes and the birds!

Workshop fee: \$70

EDUC 498P

BIOL 498P

Recording fee: \$50

Index number: 310541

Index number: 310497

Section: 38



Photo: David Mead

June 28-29

CRAFTING THE LEWIS & CLARK EXPERIENCE

Meets: Wood River Valley

Instructors: Ralph Harris, John Fisher

Limit: 15

Ralph Harris has always taken the hands-on approach to learning about Lewis and Clark, so who better to teach the same method to you? He is joined by John Fisher who has an entire trailer full of Lewis and Clark gear that he'll demonstrate. The Lewis and Clark story has many, many interesting aspects associated with it and there are countless resources available to those with the inspiration to get involved.

This workshop and field study will involve the examination and development of various tools, clothing, and equipment that the Lewis and Clark expedition had to create for survival on their transcontinental trek. If you are interested in a hands-on approach or in actively creating your own traveling trunk from a variety of available supplies, this is the workshop for you!

Workshop fee: \$70

EDUC 498P

BIOL 498P

Recording fee: \$50

Index number: 310033

Index number: 310001

Section: 39

"Everything was great . . . I loved the cooking and firemaking and the outdoor sessions!"

- Crafting the Lewis & Clark Experience workshop participant



Photo: Steve Russell



Photo: Steve Russell



Photo: Steve Russell



Photo: Roger Rosentreter



Photo: Scott Earle

July 9-12**ON THE TRAIL WITH LEWIS & CLARK****Sessions I and II**

Instructor: Steve F. Russell

Meets: Salmon (session I) and Lost Trail Pass (session II)

Limit: 15

The recent resurgence of interest in the Lewis and Clark exploration of 1803-1806 has raised many concerns about how best to preserve this most interesting part of our Idaho heritage. This class features authentic travel along their exact route and visits to the very campsites that L&C used nearly 200 years ago. We'll meet in Salmon and begin our exploration from there. We'll then "proceed on" to the Lemhi pass and follow much of the same route that Lewis and Clark used nearly 200 years ago.

Some areas have changed greatly and others have changed little since that time, and there are many issues that we will discuss along the way. We will watch for the plants and animals reported in Lewis and Clark's journals. We'll camp each night in campgrounds along the route and conclude our tour in the Bitterroot Mountains at Powell. Each session is one credit; you may elect to take Session I, Session II, or both.

Session I

Workshop fee: \$70

EDUC 498P

BIOL 498P

Recording fee: \$50

Index number: 310401

Index number: 310385

Section: 41

Session II

Workshop fee: \$70

EDUC 498P

BIOL 498P

Recording fee: \$50

Index number: 310045

Index number: 310003

Section: 42

July 13-14**HIGH COUNTRY PLANTS**

Meets: Ketchum

Instructors: Roger Rosentreter, Ann DeBolt

Limit: 15

Join us in July for a spectacular wildflower show in the high country of south-central Idaho. Roger and Ann will share with you their stories about the common wildflowers and trees found along the mountain trails near Sun Valley. The ecological functions, adaptations, wildlife values, and human uses of these plants will be emphasized to familiarize students with the species' role in the ecosystem. PLEASE NOTE: We will spend both days hiking beautiful mountain trails (3 to 5 miles in mountainous terrain) that provide access to the area's fabulous wildflower displays.

Workshop fee: \$70

EDUC 498P

BIOL 498P

Recording fee: \$50

Index number: 310380

Index number: 310013

Section: 43



Photo: Roger Rosentreter



Photo: Ray Laible



Photo: Ray Laible

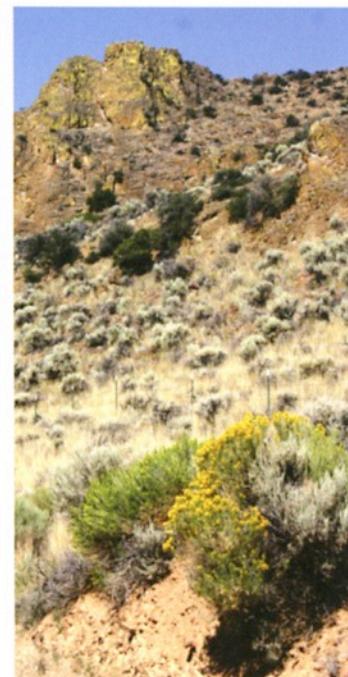


Photo: Ruth Moorhead

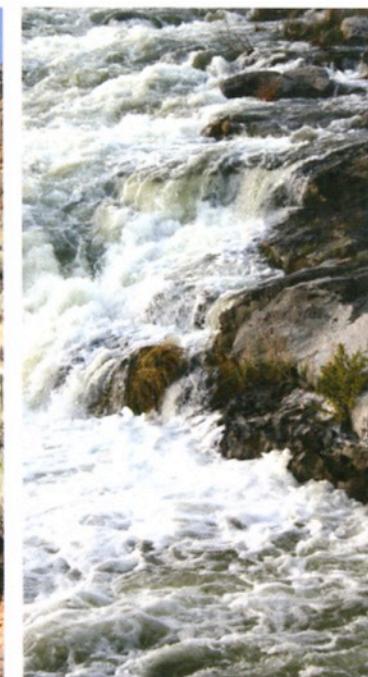


Photo: Ruth Moorhead



Photo: David Mead

July - August

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ADVENTURE

July 16-17, Session I - Wetlands and Marsh

July 18-19, Session II - Deserts

July 23-24, Session III - Mountains

July 25-26, Session IV - Rivers and Streams

July 30-31, Session V - Water Resources

August 1-2, Session VI - Energy Sources

Meets: Idaho Falls at the Museum of Idaho – 8:00 AM

Instructors: K.C. Jones, Alana Jensen, Dave Pennock

Limit: 25

The landscape surrounding Idaho Falls is unsurpassed in all of North America. Known for its diversity, the city is bordered on the west by the stark, barren lava flows and sagebrush of the Snake River Plain. To the east, the rugged Teton Range dominates the landscape, while on the north lies the spectacular Yellowstone Plateau. It would be difficult to find a more attractive landscape for the study of science! Join us for any or all of six learning opportunities in this spectacular and unique natural environment as we visit and study marsh and wetlands (Session I), desert (Session II), mountain (Session III) and rivers and streams (Session IV) communities. Session V will focus on water issues in Idaho particularly the Snake River Plain Aquifer. Session VI will focus on energy sources including wind, solar, nuclear, coal-fired, and hydropower. All the courses will include chances to observe and study natural history and will provide a wealth of field activities that can be adapted to any grade level. Try your hand at journaling exemplified by Bernd Heinrich, Hannah Hinchman, the Corps of Discovery and others. We'll weave English, history, sociology, math, and art throughout the courses. We will be hiking one-half to two miles each day; you will need to be at least moderately fit. Each session is one credit.

Class fees: \$75 per session

Credit fees: \$50 per session

Class fees for the River Session on July 25th - 26th will be \$125.00 and will include a float trip down the Snake River above the Palisades Reservoir.

Session I – EDUC 498P

Index number: 352011

Section: 44

Session I – BIOL 498P

Index number: 352003

Session II – EDUC 498P

Index number: 352012

Section: 45

Session II – BIOL 498P

Index number: 352004

Session III – EDUC 498P

Index number: 310056

Section: 47

Session III – BIOL 498P

Index number: 352006

Session IV – EDUC 498P

Index number: 310066

Section: 49

Session IV – BIOL 498P

Index number: 352007

Session V – EDUC 498P

Index number: 310075

Section: 50

Session V – BIOL 498P

Index number: 352008

Session VI – EDUC 498P

Index number: 310080

Section: 51

Session VI – BIOL 498P

Index number: 352009



Photo: Scott Earle



Photo: Chris Gertschen



Photo: Massacre Rocks S.P.



Photo: Massacre Rocks S.P.

July 19-20**IDAHO BUTTERFLIES AND WILDFLOWERS**

Meets: Hailey

Instructors: Ray and Edna Vizgirdas

Limit: 15

This 2-day workshop will concentrate on sharpening your skills in butterfly-finding, identification, and observation. We'll also highlight the important pollination service these animals provide to many species of plants.

The classroom portion will consist of an overview of butterfly life history and the basics in plant pollination ecology.

Then, we take to the field for an opportunity to encounter and identify an array of species "on the wing" in high summer, and we'll net and release butterflies along the way. We will also take the time to identify many of the plants butterflies utilize for their eggs and larvae and search for signs of usage. Interestingly, approximately 88% of the species of butterflies that can occur in Idaho are found within the Sawtooth National Recreation Area. Some of the species we hope to see include pine whites, Parnassians, swallowtails, hairstreaks, coppers, blues, tortoiseshells, arctics, alpines, and fritillaries.

Class fees: \$70

EDUC 498P

BIOL 498P

Recording fee: \$50

Index number: 310053

Index number: 310016

Section number: 46

"I loved the hands-on nature of their presentations and accessibility to the instructors!"

- Rocky Mountain Adventure workshop participant

July 24-25**MASSACRE ROCKS NATURAL HISTORY**

Meets: Massacre Rocks State Park

Instructor: Kevin Lynott

Limit: 15

Oregon Trail emigrants referred to the Massacre Rocks area as "Gate of Death" and "Devil's Gate", but modern-day travelers use terms like beautiful, serene, and restful to describe the park. The park, beside the lovely Snake River, is rich in Oregon Trail, geological, and natural histories. This unique state park offers opportunities for study that are known by few tourists or Idahoans for that matter. The Massacre Rocks area is particularly rich in history. Pioneers used this area, specifically what is now referred to as 'Register Rock' as a rest stop for years. Many emigrant names are inscribed on the large rock, which is now protected by a weather shelter. Park ranger, Kevin Lynott, will introduce you to the natural and cultural wonders of this little-known park.

Workshop fee: \$50

EDUC 498P

BIOL 498P

Recording fee: \$50

Index number: 310064

Index number: 310018

Section: 48



Photo: Massacre Rocks S.P.



Photo: Tom Blanchard



Photo: Ruth Moorhead



Photo: Roger Boe



Photo: Roger Boe



Photo: Ruth Moorhead

August 7-10

CENTRAL IDAHO HISTORY ADVENTURE

Sessions I and II

Meets: Challis and Ketchum

Instructor: Tom Blanchard

Limit: 15

Take a step back in time by exploring old mining haunts, the rocks, people, and stories that gave this region its proud spirit and prosperity - and problems. We will visit old mine sites and discuss the problem of abandoned mines.

Watch the geography and human story change as we migrate from Challis to Galena (Session I) and Ketchum to Bellevue (Session II). We'll visit the ghost towns of Bullion, Custer, and Bayhorse. We'll make stops at the limekilns of Greenhorn, the tiny town of Triumph, and the dredge at Yankee Fork. We will observe superfund sites, and discuss the problems of mining today, including exploration, permitting, closure and bonding issues.

Take both sessions for two credits or Session I may be taken on its own for one credit.

Session I

Workshop fee: \$70

EDUC 498P

GEOL 498P

Recording fee: \$50

Index number: 310406

Index number: 310671

Section: 52

Session II

Workshop fee: \$70

EDUC 498P

GEOL 498P

Recording fee: \$50

Index number: 310426

Index number: 310672

Section: 53

August 10-11

CRATERS OF THE MOON GEOLOGY SEMINAR

Meets: Craters of the Moon National Monument

Instructor: Doug Owen

Limit: 15

This in depth seminar instructed by both Park Service and Bureau of Land Management geologists will examine the geologic history of the Monument and the surrounding region. Participants will be introduced to the broad spectrum of hypotheses that attempt to explain the origin of the Snake River Plain and the Yellowstone volcanic system.

Learn to recognize a multitude of volcanic features and how they form.

Learn what could explain the varied chemistries found in the Craters of the Moon rocks. Find out what geologic processes remain at work in the Monument. Approximately half of the time will be spent in the field where geology is best studied.

Workshop fee: \$50

EDUC 498P

GEOL 498P

Recording fee: \$50

Index number: 310082

Index number: 310089

Section: 54



Photo: Roger Boe



Photo: Ray Laible



Photo: Ray Laible



Photo: Terry Maret



Photo: Terry Maret

Aug 14-15

HEADWATERS OF THE HENRY'S FORK BIRDING AND BOTANY

Meets: Island Park

Instructors: David Mead, Ruth Moorhead

Limit: 10

The scenic Henry's Fork of the Snake River is known by fisherpeople everywhere. But Henry's Fork and Island Park are also favorite destinations for bird watchers and plant enthusiasts. Some sections of the river are ideally suited for a canoe trip; and of course, birding and botany by canoe is the very best way to get up close and personal!

Birds are the most visible, colorful, and vocal creatures of all the animal kingdom and wildflowers hold that distinction in the plant kingdom. Scientists study birds and plants to determine the health of the environment. Learn how bird and plant studies lend themselves to nature studies of all kinds.

We'll cover beginning birding and botany techniques as well the basics of canoeing before venturing out. Prior canoeing experience would be helpful, but not necessary.

Workshop fee: \$70

Recording fee: \$50

EDUC 498P

Index number: 310629

Section: 55

BIOL 498P

Index number: 310578

"The best thing was the friendly people, the knowledgeable teachers, the moose, the blue heron, the sandhill cranes, the pelicans, the hawks and the bald eagle!"

- Birding & Botany workshop participant

August 16-17

STREAM ECOLOGY FOR FLYFISHERMEN AND WOMEN

Meets: Ketchum

Instructors: Terry Maret, Dorene MacCoy

Limit: 15

Have you been wondering about interactions of stream animals and their habitat? Fishermen and women of all levels can enhance their fishing experiences with more knowledge of how the system works. We'll talk (on the river of course!) about the lifestyles of the invertebrates who make their homes in aquatic settings, what the conditions are that make for the best fishing opportunities, and how one can be a better fisherman. Don't miss this two-day river exploration!

Workshop fee: \$70

Recording fee: \$50

EDUC 498P

Index number: 310319

Section: 56

BIOL 498P

Index number: 310027



Photo: Terry Maret

Visit our website at <http://imnh.isu.edu/ssi> or call (208)788-9686

Instructors and SSI Staff



Photo: Chris Gertschen

Tom Blanchard, M.A. is a historian, former Blaine County commissioner, scholar and speaker with particular expertise in the history of Central Idaho.

Ann DeBolt, M.S. is a botanist at the U.S. Forest Service's Rocky Mountain Research Station in Boise and an active Idaho Native Plant Society member.

John Fisher is a retired high school teacher who has traveled extensively. He has presented at hundreds of educational conferences on his travels and on Lewis and Clark. His collection of authentic Lewis and Clark trunks is awe-inspiring indeed!

Christine Gertschen, M.S. received an Idaho teaching certificate, is founder and director of Sawtooth Science Institute, and director of the Blaine County ISU Center.

Ralph Harris is an artist and illustrator with many years of teaching experience. His passion for Lewis and Clark has led him to travel the entire trail and to acquire authentic clothing and equipment used by these famous explorers.



Photo: Terry Maret

Alana Jensen is the environmental educator for the Environmental Surveillance, Education and Research Program, under contract with the Department of Energy – Idaho Operations Office. She is a certified environmental educator with the Utah Society of Environmental Educators.

K.C. Jones has taught environmental and field science for 28 years. He is passionate about developing outdoor activities to help students of all ages and of all subjects to actually "see nature".

Dorene MacCoy is a biologist with the Water Resources Division of the U.S. Geological Survey in Boise working on several stream projects.

Terry Maret is a biologist with the Water Resources Division of the U.S. Geological Survey in Boise. He has been involved in biomonitoring, water quality, and habitat studies and is currently working on an intensive study of the upper Salmon River Basin.

David Mead is the exhibits manager for the Idaho Museum of Natural History, graphics designer responsible for this catalog's design, and experienced birder.

Instructors and 551 Staff

Ruth Moorhead is past-president of the Pocatello chapter of the Idaho Native Plant Society, has taught bird identification courses since 1982 and leads wildflower outings at any opportunity.

Doug Owen received degrees in geology and education from Kent State, taught junior high science, was a geologist with the U.S. Geological Survey, and currently serves as lead interpreter and park geologist at Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve.

David Pennock is director of the Museum of Idaho in Idaho Falls.

Roger Rosentreter, Ph.D. is state botanist with the Bureau of Land Management in Boise and an adjunct professor at Idaho State University and Boise State University.

Steve F. Russell, Ph.D., a recognized Lewis and Clark Trail expert, literally grew up on the trail at Powell and Weippe and is the author of several books on the Trail. He is associate professor of electrical and computer engineering at Iowa State. He is past president and currently serves on the board of the Nez Perce National Historic Trail Foundation.

Ross Spackman, Ph.D., is a professor of water resource management at the College of Southern Idaho. He received his doctorate in soil science, with an emphasis on water quality research.

Glenn Thackray, Ph.D., is a professor of geology at Idaho State University and has conducted research on the geologic and glacial history of Idaho, the Pacific Northwest, and New Zealand.

Edna Rey-Vizgirdas, M.S., is a botanist with the USDA Forest Service and is primarily responsible for rare and endangered plants on the Boise National Forest. She illustrated a recently released Useful Plants of Idaho authored by her husband, Ray.

Ray Vizgirdas is a biologist with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Boise with 20 years of practical experience in a variety of environmental disciplines including botany, zoology, fisheries biology, ecology, conservation biology, landscape ecology and land-use planning.



Photo Chris Gertschen

Registration information

To Register:

Idaho State University handles registration for all workshops. You must fully register and pay your fees prior to the beginning of the workshop. After registering, we will send you a packet of information about your course so it is important that you **REGISTER EARLY!**

You will not be able to register on site. Please note that you will be dropped from the class if your fees are not paid the week prior to the beginning of the course. You will be asked to leave if you are not fully registered and paid.

If you have web access, visit the SSI web site at: <http://imnh.isu.edu/ssi> and click on the registration link. The web site contains step-by-step instructions on how to register. (Choose the second option: "Other ISU workshops, short courses, conferences.") You will need to enter the section and index number listed below each workshop description. They are cross-listed, so if the education section is full, you may want to try the biology or geology sections. The courses meet requirements for teacher re-certification.

If you do not have web access or have any trouble registering for a course, you may register on the telephone by calling (208) 282-4545. You may also call SSI at (208) 788-9686 and ISU registration forms will be sent to you. Following submission of the registration form, you will receive a course syllabus (that will contain information about lodging and camping, a list of items to bring, a schedule of meeting times and places, suggested references, etc.) If you need more information, please contact Chris Gertschen at (208) 788-9686.

Workshop Fees:

Our courses are reduced fee courses and so other reductions are not possible. Each course has a "workshop or class fee" that is intended to cover all costs associated with a course. Everyone who attends must pay the workshop or class fee. Those wishing to receive credit for the course **MUST** pay the credit or recording fee as noted below.

Credit / Recording Fees:

All credit/recording fees are in addition to the workshop fee noted above. Payment of an additional \$50 per credit hour recording fee is assessed for those seeking ISU credit. For more fee information see:
http://www.isu.edu/departments/summer/a_c_tuifees.html



Photo: David Mea

Please fill out this form and mail it with your registration and payment to:
921 S. 8th Ave., Stop 8015, Pocatello, ID 83209-8015



IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY
Professional Development/Short Course Form
 Intermountain Center for Educational Effectiveness
 Academic Support & University Summer Programs
 Continuing Education

PERSONAL INFORMATION

SS#: _____ Name: _____ Address: _____ City: _____ ZIP: _____
 Phone Number: _____ Birth Date: _____ O Male O Female
 HS State: _____ HS Grad Date: _____ College Degree: _____ Date Received: _____ Class Level: _____
 Institution: _____ State: _____

DEGREE INFORMATION

SEMESTER	INDEX	DEPT	COURSE #	COURSE TITLE	CR	FEE
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Photo: Scott Earle

Registration information

Grading / Transcripts:

Credit-seeking students are required to submit a short assignment or to take a short test. We will provide information about the assignment or test in the syllabus and at the workshop. Grades for the three sessions: spring, summer, early fall are generally posted in May, early September, and late September respectively. You may order transcripts from ISU after those dates.

Call 282-3336 to request a transcript. Note: Grades are not automatically sent to you. For those with a September 1 deadline, SSI can prepare an acknowledgement of your successful completion of the course – please ask.

Cancellation Policy:

Cancellation and payment policies are established by Idaho State University and are online: http://www.isu.edu/departments/summer/a_c_tuifees.html. SSI can only refund the workshops fee portion and uses the following criteria for refunds: Cancellations received 2 weeks prior to the first day of a workshop are refundable. Cancellations received 1 week prior to the first day of a workshop are subject to a fee. Cancellations received less than one week prior will not be refunded. Recording fees are not refundable.

Stipends:

The Idaho Environmental Education Association may have stipends available. Check the IdEEA website at: <http://idahoeee.org> – or contact executive director, Amy Pike at 232-5674, P.O. Box 791, Lava Hot Springs, ID 83246 or email: amy@idahoeee.org, or any IdEEA board member. The Idaho Science Teachers Association also may have stipends available. Check their website at: <http://www.stoller-eser.com/ista/index.htm>.

Other Educational Opportunities:

Other courses at the ISU Blaine County Center are listed at: <http://classes.isu.edu/spring/HAI.shtml> or for courses after May, 2007: <http://classes.isu.edu/summer/HAI.shtml>. Idaho State University / Twin Falls also offers live and distance learning courses: <http://classes.isu.edu/spring/>.

The College of Southern Idaho offers a great diversity of courses in Hailey at the Blaine County Community Campus and in Twin Falls. SSI students might be interested in their "Summer Spanish Language Institute," a one-week intensive seminar which immerses students in Spanish language and culture. Please call 788-2033 or visit: <http://www.csi.edu/blaine>.



Photo: Scott Earle

Sawtooth Science Institute 2007

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[Print This Article](#)

Winchester museum features L-C exhibit

Tribune

Friday, May 30, 2008

WINCHESTER - A new exhibit at the Museum of Winchester History is the first to document the route taken by a Sgt. John Ordway in search of salmon on the Lewis-Clark expedition's return trip through the area.

Ordway was third in command of the expedition, says Deloris Jungert Davisson, director of the museum. When the corps traveled from present-day Missoula, Mont., to the Lewiston-Clarkston Valley in 1805 they nearly starved but were saved by the Nez Perce. They returned through the area at the tail end of winter and, not wanting to repeat the experience, Ordway led a group on a trek in search of salmon.

"Nobody throughout the country had ever documented the trail they used," Davisson says.

An opening from 2 to 4:30 p.m. Sunday at the Winchester Community Center where the museum is located will include a panel discussion on the project by the researchers and supporters involved. Panelists include Ken Reed of the Idaho State Historical Society; Keith Petersen, Idaho state historian; Mary Reed, retired director of the Latah County Historical Society; and Hazel Pflueger, an Ordway descendant and interpreter at Travelers' Rest State Park in Montana.

The exhibit includes a diorama with large, professionally designed panels telling the Ordway story. Other items include photos of sites Ordway visited, the cast of a salmon caught in the Salmon River, a wall-sized geological map, the story of the land, a talking digital book, a map- reading tutorial for youth and flora, fauna, rock and soil samples.

Ordway and his group traveled several Indian trails to get to area rivers. His route has been documented by Steve Russell, a cartographer from Ames, Iowa. An auto tour map will be available at the reception and a loosely organized tour to the Salmon River will take place Monday. Those interested will meet at the community center at 10 a.m. The tour will meet at 10:20 a.m. at Craigmont City Hall. They will return by midafternoon. People should bring their own lunch. Pflueger will accompany the group.

The Ordway exhibit will be on permanent display at the museum. Under the direction of the Museum of Winchester History and the Ilo-Vollmer Historical Society, exhibit support was provided by two National Park Service Challenge grants, Idaho Heritage Trust Museum Partnership program, Nez Perce National Historical Park, the Idaho Governor's Trail Committee and the Lewis-Clark State College geology department.

Big event of the year

Museum of Winchester History Newsletter

Volume 4

Issue 1

April 2008

Spring in the Pines: Summer's Coming



Winter is long and spring is slow in coming to Winchester this year, but activity is **HOT** at the Museum of Winchester History.

The plans are drawn, the supply list is complete, and the city council has approved. The only thing missing for the construction of the Centennial Pavilion for the housing of large farm and logging artifacts is the capital. Mike Dill has drawn the detailed architectural plans. We are getting bids on materials. And have plans for construction.

Deloris Jungert Davisson, the director and grant writer, is in the process of applying for several matching grants and our hope is to open the pavilion in the Winchester centennial year of 2009. The tentative plan is for a "barn raising" type of construction to involve the community with a dinner and maybe a "barn dance" to follow.

We gladly accept your \$support for this effort. You can help make it happen. Send a check to help match funds for the building supplies to: Marlene Stellmon, Treasurer, Museum of Winchester History, P.O. Box 3, Winchester, Idaho 83555.

Meet the authors



Book Signing and Book Fair

Plans are complete for a local author event to be held **April 26th**, 1:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. at the Winchester Community Center. Event co-sponsored by the Winchester Library. Ten local authors, or ones writing about the area, will each present their book or books: **The Blys, Hamilton, Lamping, Longeteig, Miller, Schriebe, Thompson, Work, Russell, and Phillips**

Signed copies of the books will be available for sale.

Refreshments will be served.

You are cordially invited to the
OPENING OF THE

Ordway's Search for Salmon and Ordway: The Land

The one we have all been waiting for -- will take place June 1, 2008 from 2:00 to 4:30 at the Community Center.



The Ordway exhibit is being installed in the Community Center Downstairs Gallery. A diorama by Dave Cox, large professionally designed and manufactured panels telling the Ordway story, Steve Russell's auto tour maps, the cast of a salmon caught in the Salmon River, a wall sized geological map, the Ordway DOVE, story of the land, a talking digital book, a map reading tutorial for youth, flora, fauna, rock and soil samples are just a part of the unique exhibit.

Under the direction of the Museum of Winchester History and the Ilo-Vollmer Historical Society, the exhibit was researched by Byron Bovey, Dick Southern, Janene Alley, Bob Tatko, Deloris Jungert Davisson, Shelley Kuther, Dr. Hazel Pflueger—an Ordway descendant--, Travis Steel, Margaret Cole, David Denham, Leann Phillips, Mary Reed and designed by Melissa Rockwood. Support was provided by two National Park Service Challenge grants, Idaho Heritage Trust, Nez Perce National Historical Park, Idaho Governor's Trail Committee and Lewis Clark State College geology department. Original maps were researched and drawn by Steve Russell. The exhibition, as directed by Dr. Mary Reed for the Idaho State Historical Society's Museum Partnership program, provides a model for working with rural museums to provide assistance and increase professionalism.

The opening will be from 2:00-4:30 P.M. on June 1, 2008. There will be a panel discussion of the project at 2:00 P.M. by the researchers and supporters involved in the project.

The public is invited.

Prior to the public opening, there will be a SALMON and HUCKLEBERRY PIE dinner at 12:30 P.M. to celebrate the exhibition. Dr. Hazel Pflueger, an Ordway descendant, will entertain diners with "The Ordway Story" in the period costume to talk of her illustrious progenitor. If you wish to attend the dinner, please fill out the reservation coupon below and mail to the Museum by May 20, 2008: The cost is \$15.00.

RESERVATION FOR SALMON DINNER June 1, 2008

Name of party: _____

Number in party _____

@ \$15.00 per person.

Enclosed \$

Please return to Ordway Dinner Reservations

Museum of Winchester History

P.O. Box 3 Winchester, Idaho 83555

By May 20, 2008.

See you there.

AUGUST 2014



THE TRAIL COMPANION

A NEWSLETTER OF LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL



Remington Nature Center
of St. Joseph, Missouri pg. 14

From the Superintendent

The Lewis and Clark Trail, A Tapestry of Indian Trails by Mark Weekley, Superintendent

When I was a kid I would go hiking in the woods of Northern Minnesota with my father near where he grew up. He tried to teach me how to find trails and how to distinguish a game trail from an old logging road or from a human trail. I wish I had paid more attention to him, but I was a kid mostly interested in where we were going rather than the path that we followed.

One thing I do remember were his recollections about the trails that he and many others believed were used by American Indians to portage between the Mississippi River and various lakes in the area.

He knew a lot about how game moved through the forest and how a person would have to travel to get from one point to another.



Superintendent Mark Weekley on the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, east of Missoula, Montana.

Topography often directed how a person would travel from one place to another.

My dad also grew up with a number of

American Indian children who shared what their parents had taught them. I believed what my dad told me was correct and I was awestruck to be on paths that had been used by people for hundreds, if not thousands of years. I was also a sad to realize that the use of these trails was coming to an end.

Recently, I had a chance to travel to Western Montana and visit camp sites and trails used by the Lewis and Clark Expedition. I was traveling with Dan Wiley, the Trail's Resource Stewardship manager, a group BLM employees, and Dr. Steve Russell, a retired professor from Iowa State University. Dr. Russell has spent more than 20 years trying to determine as precisely as possible where the Expedition traveled and camped. Much of his work has required studying the journals and other documents with great care. This combined with a great deal of time spent on the ground trying to verify what he learned from written/printed sources. He also grew up in this area. Dr. Russell, like my father, understood how people and animals

moved from place to place in the wild. This understanding combined with historic documents and a personal knowledge of the area, allows Dr. Russell to make a very compelling case about where he believes the Lewis and Clark Expedition traveled and camped.

While it is amazing to walk in the same places that the expedition did, the bigger story for me is that when we do

this we are also walking in the footsteps of Native peoples. Footsteps that did not pass only once or twice in the early 1800s, but countless thousands of times over thousands of years. This does not diminish the impact or importance of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, but adds to the richness and helps place the Expedition in a deeper context. This helps me to remember that Lewis and Clark were not blazing a trail where there was none, but were weaving together a route using the roads, paths, rivers and trails that had been used by the American Indians who went before them. I believe one of the many important lessons we can learn from the Lewis and Clark Expedition is to remember and appreciate those who came before us and helped create the path we are traveling on today. ■



Trail sign near Alice Creek on the Helena National Forest.